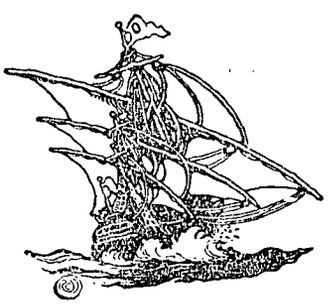
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

JANUARY 15, 1925



COMMUNITIES

The New Immigration Law

Can Churches Cooperate?

EDUCATION

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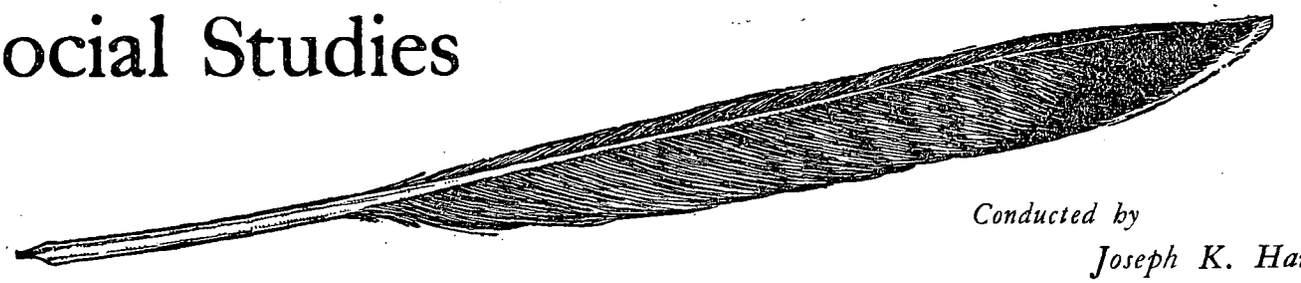
Social Studies



Conducted by
Joseph K. Hart

On Growing Up

NEW YEAR'S DAY is a smug affair. Why should we—ephemeral trifles of animal life on a planet that grew old long before we crawled in the slime—make so much bother about a twelve-month? It is a juvenile preoccupation we have with years and birthdays and anniversaries—and the more irrelevant because we have no real deep-lying respect for the passage of the years. If we had, we should at least try to grow up. But instead we stop growing just as soon as we decently can. Partly we do this because growing is so painful. We face too many dragons in our youth, as Dr. Pratt tells us, and in the buffeting years of adolescence many of us acquire that hard protective shell which bars us forever from the sharp stab of insight, and keeps us safe from change. Even if we survive that hazard, there are the folkways to keep us from too much growth—the folkways that relegate learning to childhood and recognize in the mature man only an adult, a finished specimen with convictions and a dinner jacket. So, never having quite grown up, we have never quite understood childhood, and have left it to the mumbo-jumbo of institutions—the courts of Pennsylvania, for example; we have never quite understood each other, and keep our denominational and racial fences in good repair lest we be contaminated; we have never quite understood ourselves, and refuse to think lest we be lost in an uncharted future. Here in this number some of the penalties of our social immaturity are set down—and, to cheer us, some signs too of growing pains: a little wider view of the community, a little more knowledge of childhood, some effort to repair our own mistakes.

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A Glimpse Ahead

EIGHT national women's organizations have voted to take part in the conference on the cause and cure of war to be held this month at Washington. The newspapers are filled with dispatches from Washington, Tokio and London on the tightening up of the three-power naval agreement. At Geneva in November the question of limiting land armaments was uppermost. There is prospect of an international conference next summer. Beyond all else, the scientists tell us, the great threat of the future lies in air fleet and chemical laboratory.

Just at this time there comes to the United States on invitation of the Foreign Policy Association, the author of "Old Europe's Suicide"—at once the most picturesque and forceful antagonist of militarism who has emerged from the World War. He is none other than Christopher Thomson, Secretary for Air in the MacDonald Ministry, and member of the Supreme Council in 1917-18.

His military record is brilliant. "A brevet-major when the war broke out," we are told that "sheer ability forced him to the front and made him when it ended one of the youngest generals in the British army." He was in the War Office itself in the tense years between 1911-14. During the war, on top of a period at G. H. Q. in France, he served for eighteen months on the Supreme Council, and then in the Balkans, Russia and Palestine. His final break with the traditions in which he had been educated came with Mr. Churchill's Russian gamble; he resigned and threw in his lot with the Labour Party. In December, he cabled "Yes" to the invitation of Survey Associates to discuss Aerial Warfare and Disarmament in the February Graphic.

JUST ten years have elapsed since John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with the help of Mackenzie King, today Premier of Canada, initiated the Rockefeller Industrial Plan in the mines and mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. How has it panned out in the relations between the company and the men? Miss Van Kleeck, who is chief of the Division of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, will answer the question not only against the background of many years of industrial warfare in Colorado but by comparison with the partnership plan of the Dutchess Bleacheries, and against the foreground of the new ideas about human relations in industry which have emerged in the years following the war. The Sage Foundation has sunk deep shafts in its studies of wage-earners' participation in management. Its findings are being brought out this winter in formidable volumes. Her article crushes into a few pages rich ores of experience.

WHAT happens to the man who has been to "san" with "T. B." and is discharged? Who is there to tide him over the dreary, discouraging, often disastrous period when he is striving to get a foothold once more in productive work? Who comes to the rescue of the family when—as happens cruelly often—the struggle is too much and the patient has to "go away" again? In terms of the little town, a long-time friend of The Survey who writes under the name of Mary E. Warren tells the story of one such man and his family. In terms of the city, Mary Ross tells of yeoman service done by health agencies which have built up special machinery to fit the T. B. veteran into work which will pay his way and keep his family intact.

THERE is an old saw that a cigar is a stick with a fire at one end and a fool at the other. However that may be, Samuel Gompers was not the fool. He was the fire. Not since Benjamin Franklin, has there been a figure in the American epic to compare with this rugged, sagacious, truculent, hard-hitting, hard-thinking but extraordinarily able cigar-maker; this Jewish immigrant boy who, by the grace of the Irish but through his rare ability as an organizer, welded the clashing elements of the American labor movement into a national institution and for forty years was its prophet.

Before his death Samuel Gompers wrote his life. Gleaning from its unpublished pages but drawing also on his varied independent sources as a student of labor, Mr. Bruère will appraise some of the factors which entered into Mr. Gompers' leadership. His appraisal will be a discriminating commentary which will complement Frank Tannenbaum's spirited picture of Gompers' last convention in Survey Graphic for January.

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THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

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The Gist of It

SIX months ago a new immigration law went into effect. The Nordics said it would save American civilization. Social workers said it would damage the delicate processes of assimilation. How is it working? Mrs. Bremer, who offers some answers to this question on p. 441, is executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A.'s department for foreign-born women and on the governing committee of the International Migration Service, which, though a daughter of the Y. W. C. A. has recently set up housekeeping for itself.

DR. EMERSON'S challenging comment on the scope and opportunity of the welfare federations in the field of health (p. 444) is based on an address made before the contributors to the Philadelphia Welfare Federation.

MR. SANDERSON of Wichita, who wrote engagingly of the Gasoline Gypsies in Survey Graphic for December, writes of his own job as executive secretary of the Wichita Council of Churches on page 451.

CLEVELAND has a long start on most of the welfare federations and has worked out some questions of technique with great care. Raymond Clapp, associate director of the Welfare Federation there, tells how they handle capital account campaigns (p. 453).

BABBITT is a by-word and by-words are never quite true. Mr. Brunner of the Institute of Social and Religious Research and Mr. Cover, director of research in the University of Denver's School of Commerce, tell of two cases where boosting has been mixed with social insight (p. 454).

THE "NUMBERS" with which Mr. Bruère became fascinated (p. 464) are taken from the newly published work of Leo Wolman, lecturing this year at the New School for Social Research in New York.

DON'T live in a coal town unless you are willing to do what you are told. That is the upshot of the ironic situation which by Miss McConnell, a staff worker of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions, was found in one Pennsylvania town (p. 468).

WITH MR. ZERO filling the front pages in New York and Chicago's Men's Service Station getting on into its second year's work for homeless men and the cold weather bringing to the fore generally the problem of casual and wandering workers, Mr. Berman's story of how odd jobbers are helped in Milwaukee becomes especially timely (p. 466).

TWO YEARS AGO Dr. Pratt, medical director of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, pled in The Survey's pages for a sane and unterrified consideration of mental illness (February 15, 1923). On page 475 he discusses the hygiene of adolescent personality in the frank, simple fashion which is one of the most notable assets of the present mental hygiene movement.

WE print on the next page a racy cartoon, with the greater appreciation because Mr. Van Loon's ill health has compelled him to withdraw for the time being from all his continuing engagements and to lay aside plans for the pages of comment begun in the last Midmonthly.

SOCIAL workers like to define their own jobs; sometimes they catch a glimpse of themselves as the public sees them. One such glimpse, on p. 460, is possible through the study made at Toledo University under the direction of June P. Guild, assistant professor of sociology.

DR. WAHL'S study of the medical care of children in institutions (p. 461) grows out of the work of the Children's Bureau and the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland.

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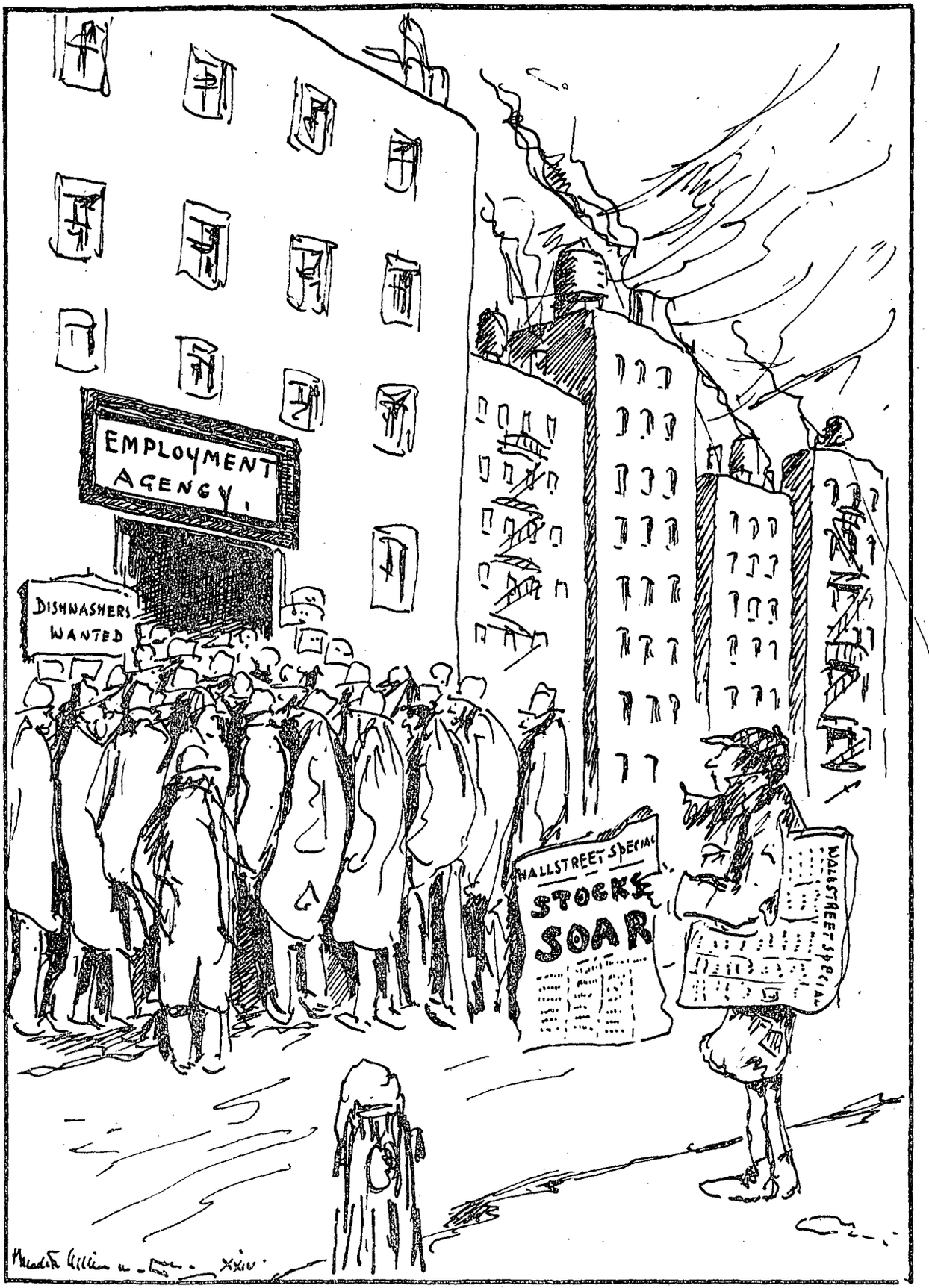

Hendrik Willem Van Loon

HOW COME?

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

January 15
1925

Volume LIII
No. 8

How the Immigration Law Works

By Edith Terry Bremer

SIX months ago the first of July ushered in a new immigration law (see The Survey, May 15, 1924, p. 207). Undoubtedly that day began a new chapter in the history of the relations of the United States to the peoples of other countries. What the results will be, whether the prophets of good, or the prophets of evil, will prove to have had the ultimate wisdom, cannot even be estimated in so brief a period. But we do know that the new law introduced a remarkable departure from traditional methods of administration; and has erected a system of "group selection" and "restriction" in addition to the previous systems of "individual selection," which amounts to a profound change in our basic national philosophy on immigration. Such drastic changes affecting the hopes and plans of thousands of human beings could not come about without causing certain social dislocations. Some effects of this have already become apparent. On the other hand it is evident that certain very real benefits have been achieved for immigrants themselves.

All this is quite apart from the fundamental question about the philosophy of the law—whether the country is benefited or hurt by such group restriction and by nationality discrimination. This discussion is not intended to bear upon that question, but only to describe some of the outcomes of the working of the immigration law to date.

Of the constructive reforms for which the new law is responsible, the most important lies in the prevention of futile emigration. All testimony unites in praising the statesmanlike plan by which, for the first time in history, intending immigrants to the United States are examined in their own country and at the consulates nearest their place of residence. Thus the fruitless breaking up of homes, the useless squandering of "toil money" and finally the sickening anxiety ending in heart-break, a familiar experience for "detained aliens" in the old scheme, is enormously decreased. Not yet fully abolished, for there remains a final examination upon arrival at the port of entry. A thorough medical examination, of the kind most of us have to pay ten dollars for, is conducted at Ellis Island. The next step in constructive immigration legislation should be to transfer this final "sieve" also, with the necessary expert medical staff, back into the "country of origin."

A second happy result of the foreign examination system is that "excess quota," the curse of earlier quota laws, is now permanently abolished. The quota control is so perfectly arranged that no immigrant of quota class leaves his country until he is in possession of an immigration visa. Once he has that, his quota number is automatically assured. The heavy fines imposed on steamship companies keep them from experimenting with the new law, as they used to with the old. Commissioner Curran of Ellis Island, in an interesting article in the Saturday Evening Post of November 15, has vividly described just what a blessing it is that the mad race of ships to reach the imaginary quota line that "stretched from fort to fort across the waters of the Narrows," exactly one second past midnight on the first of every month, is ended. It was a crazy thing—that quota race. The provisions of the new law have not managed to do away with a "race." But they have succeeded in transforming it to a race of individuals in their own native countries, for the most part, between their homes and the United States consular office.

A third reform in the situation is dramatically evidenced on Ellis Island itself. As long as final decision on admissability remains with inspectors at points of entry and with the Secretary of Labor there remains also an Ellis Island. But, it is a remarkably changed Ellis Island. The frightful overcrowding which was at the root of the worst conditions of the past is gone. July and August were formerly months of terrific congestion. This summer for the same period only 10,818 immigrants, of both quota and non-quota classes, came from Europe. Many of these, traveling first

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and second class, did not pass through Ellis Island at all unless for "special inquiry." According to reports of 1921 and 1922, that number passed through in a single day in the crowded periods, while 3,000 were kept over night. The average per day now is about three hundred souls. Occasionally five hundred come and that is considered a heavy day. The documents to be checked over now require fifteen minutes for each immigrant even for "primary inspection"; when formerly primary inspection was done at a double quick—while the long lines were kept moving.

At last human beings emerge in their inalienable right of identity as *individuals*. The large white-tiled detention rooms still have that indescribable sound of much passing along a busy street. Occasionally the overtime work of an extensive radio equipment amplified five times causes them to suggest a New York subway. But now at least there is room for children to run about in, and enough cubic space of air to accommodate the persons waiting the call for "going out"—without developing that terrible stench traditionally associated with the detention rooms of old, which quite frequently visitors used to lay to nationality! The new law, combined with a long needed appropriation and an energetic and constructive administration both at Ellis Island and at Washington, has brought about a general reform. The housing facilities have been reconstructed; adequate modern plumbing is displacing the ancient exhibits; the iron-pipe two-decker curiosities called "immigrant bunks" have been scrapped and in their place—wonder of wonders—there now appear beds, real beds, with mattresses, sheets and blankets! Every effort is made to keep together the families who must be detained, while at the same time providing separate quarters for single women and men.

"Ellis Island a gateway, not a hotel" is the aim from the Commissioner down. There is a general speeding up of the time required to carry an admissions case through "S. I." and for appeal to Washington, with a consequent decrease in the average length of detention. Many old causes of detention, such as illiteracy or insufficient money to proceed, have disappeared under the new law. Although new causes are appearing, the number of detentions has decreased very greatly. And last, but not least, there is a steady effort to make life for those who are unfortunate enough to be detained approach a little nearer the normal, by the introduction of the therapeutics of agreeable occupation and diversion: a period out of doors on "the lawn" each day for all "detained" persons; school and games for the children; reading, handiwork, activities, studying of English and music for the adults.

Nothing can make the experience of being detained any other than a weary and an anxious one, or that of being debarred any other than a shock and a humiliation, if it is not a tragedy; but within the handicaps imposed by the fact of being on Ellis Island, life is far more healthful and endurable than before. Commissioner General Husband says "I am hoping for the time when that famous institution will be nothing more than a landing station and not more to be dreaded than the Pennsylvania Terminal."

If only it might be argued that the changes at Ellis Island had abolished forever the irritations and the sense of being unjustly used, on the part of foreigners, then indeed would the changes at Ellis Island be heralded as bringing in a new era. But the truth would appear to be, rather, that the irritations, misunderstandings, and hardships have been largely shifted from the ports of entry back into the cities of the consulates in Europe, and forward into the local foreign communities in America. On the first of July, people who had waited weeks at the border in Canada started early across the bridge, hearts beating high. At last immigration was open again and this time surely a place in the quota would be theirs. Others rushed from ships just docked at Quebec to race to the border, hoping thus to win a chance in the first month's quota before ships in New York harbor could land enough passengers to fill it. In Mexico and in Cuba thousands of European emigrants who had come to "contiguous territory" in the belief that reducing the distance between them and the "promised land" increased their chances of getting into the quota, prepared to move once more. In Europe, the American consulates were thronged with people. At the capital cities of countries of transit and at the ports thousands of people (one reliable estimate is 60,000) in possession of steamship tickets, and with their passports properly visaed as required under the old law, made ready to claim the earliest possible sailing date.

Then the blow fell. No immigrant alien could be admitted who had not a duplicate of his application for an immigration visa, filed with the consular officer nearest his place of residence, signed in his presence and sworn to before him. The application must give at length the personal history of the immigrant, and state facts relating to his intended emigration, and take the place of the former passport visa. Steamship companies dared not take immigrants on for fear of the penalties attached to bringing over an alien who should be found to have been clearly inadmissable at time of embarkation. Of all the many thousands of persons believing themselves equipped with duly authenticated visas issued by American consuls, on July 1, not one had the new immigration visa. There had not been time since the act became law for the blanks to be printed and distributed throughout the consulates, nor to get the complicated international apparatus of quota-allotment set up and understood by those who were to be responsible for its execution—the United States Foreign Service. Five months later this machinery is reported to be working with remarkable precision. But the too precipitate way in which the old law was scrapped, and the new applied to persons who had no means of knowing it in advance, is responsible for a social disaster which overtook thousands of perfectly "innocent" persons. Temporarily there was a new class of "refugee." They could not go forward; a large number of them had insufficient means to return whence they had come, even if return were possible; and they had no claim and little opportunity to find a place and work in the country of transit in which they were caught. When it is remembered that in the new law the quota for persons born in Lithuania allows only 344 places a year or 28 and a fraction per month; for Esthonia 124 a year, or 10 and a fraction per month; for Finland 473, or 39 and a fraction per month; for Hungary 437 or 36 and a fraction; for Jugo Slavia 671, or 55 and a fraction per month; for Austria 785, or 65 and a fraction; Armenia 124, or 10 per month; and Greece 100, or 8 per month; while larger countries such as Russia have only 2,248, Poland 5,982, and Italy only 3,845 for the entire year, the extent of the disaster and the hopelessness of their case become apparent.

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The people had for the most part no alternative but to drift back as best they could. Late in September, however, a census of northern ports revealed a minimum of six thousand such migrants, largely women and children and including all nationalities, who either had nothing they could go back to, since the husband and breadwinner was in America and means of a living had been sold out in order to come, or who could not be repatriated because they had left their own country against regulations. Special organizations have helped all they can. But congressional action is necessary before these unfortunates can be admitted above quota, assuming they prove in every other way admissible.

Another class of unfortunates are the non-citizen residents of U. S. A. who went abroad before July first with passports properly visaed, and who ever since have been trying to get back. The new law requires an authenticated certificate of former residence to be presented when a "returning alien" applies for immigration visa. Without it the non-citizen is classed as an immigrant coming for the first time who can only gain admission in the quota. Thus a Slovak mother, a resident of Chicago for seventeen years, who had invested all her savings in a holy pilgrimage to the "land of her Blessed Saviour" was detained in a state of paralyzed bewilderment while the powers at Washington determined whether she could be "admitted" to the only home she had, where all her family were frantically waiting. Consuls are not allowed to grant such cases non-quota classification when they have not the necessary papers proving former residence. And again the quotas are too minute to permit hope of a place in them.

Even more serious is the plight of elderly parents of American residents. The rigors of the law have practically cut them off permanently from their natural resource of "care for the aged:" the homes of their grown children. Many such cases have been reported. Even citizens may not claim the admission of parents outside of quota. Thus problems of relief and home care resulting from this enforced separation of the active generation from the older generation are adding to the social burdens of European countries. This situation rightfully demands the attention of the country which benefits from the presence of the active generation, for whose years of childhood dependency it did not bear the cost. Furthermore the congregating of would-be emigrants in consular cities, hoping against hope, or awaiting the slow transmission of official papers, is producing new problems of shelter and protection over there.

The third area in which to search for symptoms of effects of the new law is among our citizens and residents of foreign birth here in America. People having strong home ties here and also over there know what the human consequences of an immigration law are. A thoughtful American whose work keeps her in touch with the nationality communities of her city reports many cases that are tragically baffling, in which the great need is to bring some one person over, either to unite a family here, or to solve the problem of protection and maintenance for a member over there. They are problems that cannot be ended by merely explaining with tact and care what the laws says. There is a young Greek girl left utterly alone in Greece; both her parents are dead and her only surviving relative, a brother, in America. The quota of eight and a fraction persons per month allowed for all persons of Greek birth has long been "oversubscribed." It is impossible to foretell how many years it may be before the girl can get a place in the quota, because of the large lists of "preferred class quota" ahead. Finally the brother gave up a good start here and has gone back to Greece to take care of his sister.

In a western city, to take another example, is an educated Russian who had worked his way half round the world to get to America at last—had toiled for a year, denying himself all but meagre necessities, in order to bring over his wife and two children. Now it is impossible: a waiting list to fill several years ahead. He is not a citizen, having been a resident here for but one year, and so he cannot claim a non-quota class for them. He must wait another four years before he can achieve citizenship. And then if he happens to appear before a judge who is interpreting "likely to make a good citizen" as applying only to a man who has already brought his family here, he is in danger of being denied citizenship on the very ground that his wife is not now with him! Meanwhile he must support his family over there and the expense of maintaining a divided family is excessive. His letter of protest was the cry of a desperate man.

A Polish worker in another city says that she fears a growing change in the attitude of the younger men in her community. Now that they have at last grasped the sheer hopelessness of sending for their wives and for the girls they intended to marry, they tend toward a cynical and more reckless view of their responsibilities. The law leaves them a personal dilemma very difficult to face. An Italian worker reports that Italian men have been supporting families in Italy, always in expectation of bringing them over as soon as possible. And now they do not know what to do. If they have already lived here two years, they still have three more before they can achieve citizenship even if they proceed at once to take out their first papers and to undertake the difficult study for naturalization examination. A problem almost as great as this of separated families appears in the social chasm that has developed between the man after five years in the United States and his wife, when she does come. The man is changed for more than he realizes. Psychologically the essentials of a harmonious home relation have already been destroyed by the length of the enforced separation.

Available statistics to date report the arrival and departures of aliens from Europe from July only through September. There entered 24,859. But there also departed 21,849, leaving a net immigration for the first quarter of the year from Europe of only 3,010. Whether this exceedingly high proportion of departures indicates a permanent answer from our foreign-born people to the social dilemma into which the enormous reductions in quotas have thrown large sections of our population cannot yet be determined. But it may be.

Another answer seems to be appearing in the great increase in attempts at illegal entry, by stowaways, deserting seamen, and over the borders. The "smuggling" of immigrants has developed a new form of exploitation. Much could be written both as to the extent of this illegal entry, and as to the social handicap under which an alien, having so entered, must everlastingly live—always in danger of being reported by some spiteful neighbor; never with the hope of gaining the protection of citizenship; liable to deportation at any time.

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The human urge toward family loyalty is a force beyond the reach of legislation. People *will* come—when all the hope of security and happiness in the world lies "over here." Ignoring for the moment that other gigantic force for emigration—economic necessity—which is driving the people of Europe today to seek an outlet somewhere, and regarding only the force of affection and loyalty which is bringing relatives of persons now here to follow them, we are compelled to face the fact: in spite of certain beneficial achievements, this law is causing trouble. The basic difficulty seems to lie not (except in the case of students) in the manner of handling the law, but in the law itself, which ignores the realities of present population, and seeks to control the needs of our present population by the measure of a theoretical population of thirty-five years ago. *The quotas are too small.* New immigration is coming steadily over the Mexican borders for which there is no quota—4,386 in two months, while we manipulate vast machinery to see to it that only eight Greeks, 39 Finns, 51 Belgians a month, join their relatives *already here!* "Larger quotas" may yet become a campaign slogan in many parts of the United States.

The Community's General Staff

A Sanitarian Challenges the Welfare Federation

By Haven Emerson, M. D.

AMAZING as it may sound, I believe it is true that up to the present time no official government of any city in the United States has studied the needs of the sick and poor, determined the amount and kind of provision for remedy and prevention required, and carried through an adequate program accordingly. This would be precisely the most logical thing for a city government to do, but the uncertainty and brevity of municipal administration and the recklessness and vindictiveness of political campaigns leave constructive projects in a parlous condition, and the sick and poor come in second best when healthy victors need the spoils.

As long as we have partisan, inefficient and uninformed city officials, as is so often the case throughout the country, each community—for its own protection, for its own self-respect, for the sake of the unfortunate and disabled—will need a permanent body representing a sound policy of preparedness for health, of scientific salvaging, of consideration for those handicapped by weak inheritance or caught in the relentless pressure of competition.

The welfare federation of today, wisely organized, is the conscience of the community in matters of public service to the sick and poor. Its object as I see it is to provide the general staff and the munitions for a perpetual and perennial war upon all the preventable causes of sickness, death and dependency, and to see that the strategy of this war is not disturbed by confusion and contradiction in leadership. It is to all intents and purposes the cabinet of the unofficial government of the city, supplementing the official government with quick resource, with experiment, demonstration and unselfish non-political public work.

THERE is little use in having the skin or teeth or stomach in good order if the whole body is suffering from a malarial infection. Still less does it avail to have a physically sound body when the spirit of man is deformed and shrunken, his personality distorted and mean, his mind incapable. The body and personality of a community are as accessible to examination, and nearly as available for exact analysis, diagnosis and treatment as are those of the individual. We have not fully recognized this fact. We have created official health service to keep a skilled finger on the pulse of community life, its lives and deaths, its sickness and successes. We have provided public hospitals to salvage those whose health we have not saved. We have taken account of those who suffer from loss of opportunity as well as loss of health, those whom incapacity, ignorance, a foreign tongue, may have crippled to the point of dependency. We have each in our separate way done our bit—salvaged a family here, given a crutch for the cripple there, stood between childhood and neglect, lifted the helpless to self-support. In the main we have done good; we have helped ourselves in the doing; but we have seen the incompleteness of our job.

We have at last become conscious of the weakness of independence, the futility of individuality when both independence and individuality are attained at the expense of the real objective—common service. We of the hospital staffs have begun to look beyond our four walls to the source of sickness, to the home results of our treatment in ward and operating room. Hospitals have begun to be health centers from which nursing and other health services radiate. We of the relief agencies have become acutely interested in the biology of disease, the technique of nursing, the reason of rickets, the origins of poor bodies, as well as in the justice and necessity of supplementing family budgets and taking on the duty of constructing families out of broken and scattered fragments. We of the health agencies have begun to see that neither control of environment nor sanitary policing will bring all the blessings of health. We have accepted the testimony of the school teacher, the nurse, the social worker that health means a personal understanding of life in home, shop and playground, an interpretation of science in the words of the kitchen, the sitting room, the boy's club.

We study the cell, to learn the organism and its functioning. But we treat the whole human being. We are gradually awakening to the obvious fact that just as each cell bears the trace of its most distant and different fellow, so in the city of today no person or family but shows the impress of every neighbor's act and thought. The reason for a welfare federation is that it takes an entire community to relieve, correct and prevent its own ailments.

HOW does this development relate itself to public health? We have passed through the first two hundred years of health work—1700-1900—when authority and sanitary enforcement were the chief protection against

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Health Questions for Your Town

Have you in your city the following?

Five beds for general medical and surgical patients for each 1,000 of population.

One bed for each death from tuberculosis per annum.

Beds enough to give 25 per cent of the births hospital care for three weeks.

Beds in convalescent hospitals for 10 per cent of the patients admitted to general hospitals.

One bed for every 2,000 of population for the acute communicable diseases of childhood.

One visiting public health nurse for each 2,000 of population.

A medical social service worker for each 100 patients attending special heart clinics, to provide home instruction and guidance.

Sorting stations for the unusual, the problem, the ill-adjusted, the predelinquent child.

A prenatal service connected with every hospital that receives maternity patients.

disease; through twenty years of organized education in the ways and means of preventive medicine; and through a very few years in which we have embarked on a program of personal participation in self-protection, in which we have made public health a private concern in the home and have diverted emphasis from the tax budget to the family budget.

The objective of our present effort is the family. We seek its endurance and continuity. This has been advanced by pushing the average span of life or life expectancy from 40 years to 55, more than by any other single accomplishment of the last sixty years. We can add another fifteen years to life, in the course of the next thirty years, if we wish to. Our whole social order is wrapped up in the problem of physical and mental growth and the preparation of the child, when matured in body and mind, for useful work. Without our advancing expectancy of life, without the greater endurance of the family which that makes possible, we could not look forward with any confidence to a still more generous program of social progress.

In our progress toward health we have seen that bacteria are not influenced by creed or superstition, that vitamines are as essential to one race as another, that disease and poverty and crime are international, that health is incompatible with social and industrial disorder, and that these are often symptoms in their turn of the physical and mental instability of a people. Like the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, which has carved on its cornerstone the motto "Without regard to race, creed or color," we are seeing more clearly every day that the international war on disease and the common attack on justice and ignorance are the only campaigns we can all honestly join in sharing as active combatants.

The general staff of any useful army must have not only full knowledge of its own resources, but all the facts about the enemy which its intelligence service can provide. What are some of the first facts which a welfare federation, as the community's general staff, must know? The number and kinds of the sick? The beds needed and available in hospital, sanatorium, preventoria, day camps, nurseries, convalescent homes? The births in hospitals and at home? The expectant mothers wisely guided and carried safely through confinement? The extent to which childhood is damaged while waiting to get to school? Where and how many are the blind, the crippled, the feeble-minded? How are their numbers recruited? How many children are crippled with heart disease before they get to school? At what age and for what sex is tuberculosis still increasing. In what neighborhoods is the tuberculosis death rate equal to that of Moscow, the infant death rate similar to that of Bombay? Where do industrial accidents occur and what becomes of the victims? How much of the public money given out of family savings or personal surplus is spent in duplication of central office costs, in doing over uncompleted jobs, or on shoe leather of long-enduring nurses whose skill is priceless?

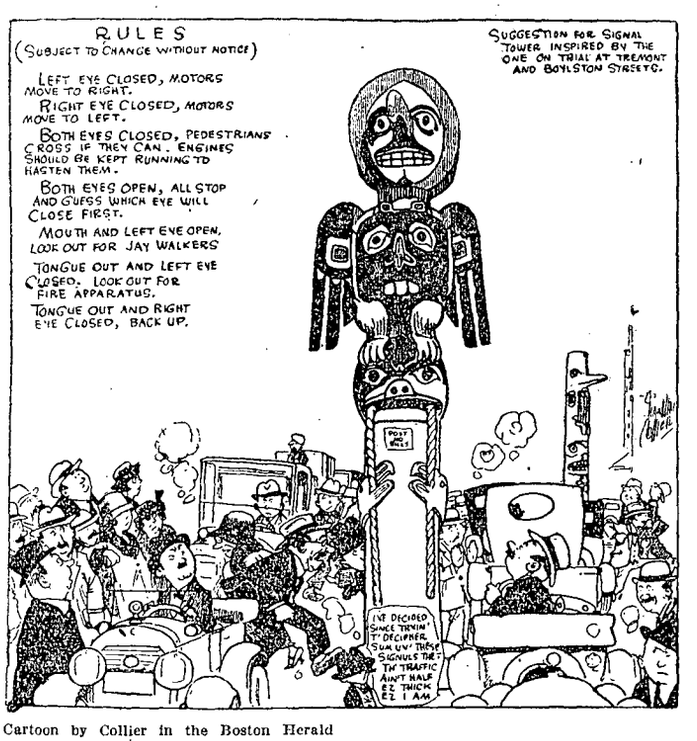
The welfare federation cannot fail in its project of adequate public service, neighborly help, prevention as well as cure of distress, if it knows its community; if it thinks in terms of the family, not the organization; of functions, not personalities; of future needs, not of past accomplishments; if it grasps for itself, and carries over to its constituents, the concept of a community drawing on all its manifold resources for a common forward movement toward longer, sounder and richer lives for all of its people.

Boston Style

TRAFFIC through the streets of Boston has ceased to be a serious business of men and has become a pastime. No one hurries: "Hurry gets you nowhere!" Horse-drawn vehicles of many descriptions, taxis, automobiles, trucks and street-cars mingle in a vast, interminable and joyous confusion. No one gets angry, for anger gets you nowhere, either. All is good natured Bostonian "acceptance of the universe."

Anyone who wants to get anywhere in Boston the same day starts the day before and travels on foot.

Occasionally, business men have a run of luck. The taxis in which they are trying to reach a place of engagement, say for lunch Tuesday of next week, fall in with one


RULES
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)
LEFT EYE CLOSED, MOTORS MOVE TO RIGHT.
RIGHT EYE CLOSED, MOTORS MOVE TO LEFT.
BOTH EYES CLOSED, PEDESTRIANS CROSS IF THEY CAN. ENGINES SHOULD BE KEPT RUNNING TO HASTEN THEM.
BOTH EYES OPEN, ALL STOP AND GUESS WHICH EYE WILL CLOSE FIRST.
MOUTH AND LEFT EYE OPEN, LOOK OUT FOR JAY WALKERS
TONGUE OUT AND LEFT EYE CLOSED. LOOK OUT FOR FIRE APPARATUS.
TONGUE OUT AND RIGHT EYE CLOSED, BACK UP.
SUGGESTION FOR SIGNAL TOWER INSPIRED BY THE ONE ON TRIAL AT TREMONT AND BOYLSTON STREETS.
POST NO BILLS
I'VE DECIDED SINCE TRYIN' T' DECIPHER SUM UV THESE SIGNALS THE TRAFFIC AIN'T HALF AS THICK AS IT AM

Cartoon by Collier in the Boston Herald

WHY NOT A TOTEM TRAFFIC TOWER?

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another, and stand, side by side, in the streets. There they transact their mutual business, making much headway (in their minds) without the distractions of eating and drinking. Of course, they miss their lunches. But since they were going to next Tuesday's lunch, they often refresh themselves, in the meantime, on Saturday's or Monday's lunch. There is some talk of providing the faster taxis with automats. The slower ones will have to put up with foundry-made sandwiches and crullers.

If these chance meetings of taxis could be organized and standardized, this would solve many of the most pressing business problems of Boston. But such chance meetings cannot often be assured, at least under present conditions. Now and then, a dam of traffic breaks through, and a flood of vehicles pours down one of the hilly streets swamping everything in its course and sweeping all cross streets clean. The sight is both thrilling and ominous: like the breaking of a river dam in the northern forests. And like those northern floods, quite incalculable. There seems little likelihood that schedules can be arranged by means of which business engagements can be kept *en route*.

The first traffic control tower in Boston has just been installed at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets—a corner at which the average automobile can find more ways of going, all at once, than any other corner in the world. No movie scene depicting the antics of a bewildered policeman has ever equalled the performances that have been observed at this famous corner. There is but one town in America where the traffic is more diverting, and that town is Burlington, N. C.

Now, however, all this is to be changed—for the worse: traffic officials have taken that corner in hand. A control tower has been installed. I spent two hours of a recent Sabbath trying to master the signals—and came away a sadder and more ignorant man. The lights in this tower range from the ultra-violet, through purple, blue and green, to red and amber and to infra-red and white, in several shadings of meaning, according to the legends printed on the various lenses. These lights have suggested to the officials a most elaborate system of "stop and go" signals which, it seems to me, none but a native Bostonian can ever hope to understand. One of my fellow watchers said: "I think they are over-estimating the intelligence of the Boston people." Far be it from me, either to confirm or deny that suggestion. I cannot say. But I do know that the system "flatters" the intelligence of strangers—and seems not unlikely to be the proximate occasion for many casualties.

Consider the facts: At one of the signals—a complex-compound arrangement of three or four lights—the autos on the one street go forward, on all other streets they back up, pedestrians change partners and all promenade. At another signal, all the pedestrians take three paces forward and two to the left, all the autos sound their horns and give three bounds forward and stop suddenly and all horses sit down on their haunches, and raise their right front feet in military salute. After these preliminaries, traffic returns to its starting place and proceeds as before. Further than this, this witness averreth not. After several hours spent in trying to figure the thing out, I gave it up and went to my muttons—over in Cambridge.

But I advise all strangers who contemplate visiting Boston to write at once to the Bureau of Public Safety for a copy of rules and regulations governing the movements of traffic at Tremont and Boylston streets. At all other crossings in the city, each individual takes his chances with every body else: he solves the cross-street puzzle with such words and thoughts as he has in his vocabulary. But at Tremont and Boylston, the authorities have taken unfair advantage of all passing citizens. No one will ever be able to know what to do there, and since every one will read the signals as his own private warrant to "hop to it," the casualties are likely to be greatly increased.

At any rate, all Boston visitors are advised to carry along a suit of black clothes. J. K. H.

From a Flop-House Diary

Here are fragments from a "mission stiff's" diary found on the floor of the Chicago Municipal Lodging House one winter morning and quoted in the recent annual report of the Department of Public Welfare.

Midnight, New Year's Eve. Kneel in prayer in Desplaines Street Rescue Mission, 334 S. Desplaines St. in Chicago, Ill. About 40 of us gathered here to see in the new year. A good time. Out on the street snow on the ground, cold, cloudy. Broke, no room. Went to the place where I had been laying out, covered with snow, had to walk street all night. Started to Madison. Two young fellows passed me; stopped, turned around and asked me if I had O-coat or money. I said no. One said he hated to see me walk all night on night like this. He gave me ten cents. I thanked him. They went on. I went to Hogan's Flop, pay 10c to sleep on floor. 4 story building, 3 floors covered with men. Sleep on newspapers on floor. No beds. Sit in corner till 6 A. M. Sleep little. Down on street, cold. To McGuire's Peerless Hotel, 648 Madison. To wash room, wash up. Sit down in Lobby. Man said I was good writer. Down on street, down in loop, through alleys. Got cake and apple peelings from garbage. Eat them. Cold. To Vestibule Hotel, 66 W. Van Buren St.

(*Follows a prayer*)

Oh God—the Creator of Heaven and earth
The Creator of my body, soul and spirit,
The Owner of the cattle on a thousand hills,
Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come
Thy will be done concerning me and everything else.
I thank Thee for what Thou hast done for me in the past
Are doing for me in the present and are going to do for me in the future.

(*Diary continues*)

Stand in lobby, roam down street, through alleys. Found bread, eggs and pie. To Fafayette Hotel, 628 Madison. Stand in lobby. R down street, through alleys, orange, cake, bread, nuts, bologna, weiners, cakes. To Peerless Hotel 648 W. Madison. Stand in lobby. Stand in Bible Rescue Mission 626 Madison. Full of men standing and sitting. Men mopping floors. Start to Desplaines Rescue Mission, 334 S. Desplaines St. Good meeting, prayers, testimonies, songs, good sermon, one at altar, victory! They serve coffee, sandwich. Start to Bible Rescue Mission. Service still on, 25 men at altar, all saved. Stand. They serve plate lunch of beans, bologna, bread, candy, apples and coffee. Gave every man a ticket to Hogan's Flop House. I got one. About 200 men were given tickets to flop houses. Crowded. I sprawled on floor till morn.

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The Common Welfare

THOSE who organized the enthusiastic conference just held in Chicago on "the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first juvenile court and the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the first Institute for Juvenile Research were careful to state that they were not "celebrating" the double anniversary, but were rather "marking" the occasion—with the feeling that there is still too much ahead to warrant "celebrating" yet. One came away from the three-day session with the feeling that the occasion was momentous both because of the achievements of a quarter-century and of the hope and promise that lie in the work of the future.

The program of the first day dealt with the origins, history, developments and problems of juvenile courts; those of the second with similar aspects of institutes for juvenile research and similar clinics. The program of the third day struck a significant and modern note in presenting a symposium on Foundations of Behavior—a scientific synthesis in which speakers from the fields of biology, neurology, anthropology and sociology illuminated many of the problems connected with delinquency by the light of their scientific contributions.

Speakers of the first morning carried the audience back a quarter of a century to the founding of the Juvenile Court of Cook County—the first juvenile court in the world. They threw over the many difficulties of those early days the soft mantle of humorous tales, but Jane Addams made one conscious of some of their practical difficulties when she told how a visitor at Hull House once asked their first probation officer what her district was. Surprised even at the question, the officer answered, "Oh! It begins at the lake and extends to the horizon!" Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Family Court of Denver told of Denver's contribution to the development of juvenile courts. Judge Charles W. Hoffman of Cincinnati told of their plan for "amalgamation" of courts dealing with family problems. He stressed the community responsibility in regard to delinquency,—"a disease which cannot be cured by moralizing to children or depriving them of their liberty." He pointed out that the old ideas of punishment have handicapped juvenile courts in their development, and urged that even the juvenile court be made the "court of last resort"—after education, medicine, psychiatry, psychology, mental hygiene and social agencies had done all they could to solve the problems involved, without bringing the child into court. Discussion of this paper emphasized the fact that whereas some of the forward-looking workers in large cities are already looking ahead to the development of preventive work which may make juvenile courts unnecessary, the rural districts are looking forward to the establishment of juvenile courts as a step still ahead of them.

Professor George H. Meade of the University of Chicago introduced the speakers of the second morning by pointing out that the work of the Institute for Juvenile Research and similar clinics for behavior problems is of unlimited importance to society because the community must continue to deal with the criminal by a technique of hostility until the basis of a new technique of sympathy and understanding can be worked out by studies of this kind. At present we must identify the criminal and get him out of the way because he is the enemy of society. The community must maintain this protective attitude until scientists have developed a new technique to the point where it can deal *successfully* with these enemies of society on some other basis. The morning's addresses brought out the fact that in the clinical work of the last fifteen years the technique of diagnosis has become well established, but that we have not sufficiently studied the results of our methods of treatment to be certain as to their effectiveness.

Dr. Healy's brilliant and profound analysis of the Psychology of Situations in Causation of Delinquency and Crime struck several wholesome warnings against "isms" in the work. His main thesis was that every situation must be treated in its entirety (the situation *as a whole*), that every situation is a process continually in the making, and that the court and clinic machinery becomes part of the psychology of the situation of any offender the minute it has contact with him. The process is one of continuous circular response—what society does to the individual and the individual's retaliation to it.

Milestones! Only a few of them were listed on the chart that hung behind the speakers' table. But those few were merely indicative of the countless steps that must have been taken in a quarter of a century's progress from the establishment of the world's first juvenile court to the scientific methods of today in the study of personality problems and "psychological situations"! And the march goes on.

PEOPLE who are planning a trip abroad often debate the wisdom of vaccination or revaccination before leaving these sheltered and sanitary shores. Surprising, however, is the news of smallpox brought forward in a recent bulletin of the League of Nations. In 1923 the United States stood third in the number of cases of smallpox reported by some fifty-odd countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. It was surpassed only by India and Russia. Next highest after its 29,968 cases come England and Wales with a total of 2,485. The whole group of countries of northern Europe—Norway, Sweden, Denmark (these three with none at all), the Netherlands, Finland, Germany, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belgium—reported only 131 cases of smallpox in an aggregate population equal to that of the United States.

Within our own territory the differences are equally striking. Massachusetts reported a case rate of 0.1 per 100,000 of population; Montana, of 110.0. Between these extremes the honors, in general, lay with the New England and north Atlantic states, the black marks with the whole

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northern tier of states (except Idaho) from Michigan westward and down the Pacific coast through California. The smallpox rate of California is about fourteen times that of Japan!

Obviously if smallpox occurs a thousand times more frequently in Montana than in Massachusetts, in relation to population, the contrast is more than accidental. If countries which have been swept by war and famine and disease can avoid this scourge, surely it seems unnecessary that thousands should be killed or disfigured by it in American states which are noted for their prosperity, their healthful climates, and their excellent record for health administration in other particulars. The case rate of smallpox in any community is a direct index of the degree to which universal vaccination is preached and practised. The year just ended will undoubtedly see an even higher record than that preceding—during its first six months, for which alone statistics are now available, almost as many cases of smallpox were reported as in all of 1923. With a sure means of prevention at hand, and the experience of the world to compare with our own, every case of smallpox in this country means a victory of superstition, ignorance, or carelessness.

THE penalty for the ability to do one thing well is the discovery that behind it lie other tasks, ranks on ranks of them, awaiting capable hands. Without forgetting or slighting the claims of the old, one must take account of needs that are newly arisen or newly recognized. So the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, with the approval of the National Association, has decided to use some of the money from the Christmas seal sale to add a specific department on heart disease to its work.

"For some time past," writes a member of the staff, "the findings in our traveling free chest clinics have led the men of our medical department to feel that there was great need of attention given specifically to heart disease. This feeling led to definite plans. . . . The intention to add heart disease to our clinic work was made at the annual meeting in October. I believe that the work in Wisconsin is to be regarded as an experiment in the wisdom of the state tuberculosis associations taking on the fight against heart disease."

After a recent study of experience in the United States Registration Area in 1922 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company points out that a child of ten is three times as likely to die eventually from heart disease as from tuberculosis. This greater risk from heart disease increases steadily with age, for tuberculosis is preeminently a disease of the young, while heart disease becomes more frequent with the wear and tear of added years. (Dr. Emerson's article in The Survey for November 1 considers this fact in detail.) By thirty-five the probability of dying eventually from heart disease is four times that of dying from tuberculosis in the case of men; for women it is six times as great. After forty the ratios are even higher.

"Facilities have been provided," the Company declares, "for public education in personal, domestic and industrial hygiene, for the early recognition and prompt treatment of incipient tuberculosis, for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases, and for productive research into causative and other aspects of the disease. At the present time, however, organized effort for the study of heart disease is limited to a few organizations, inadequately supported, and to departments of internal medicine in isolated medical schools. There is clearly a call for a revaluation in the effort now being expended in the study of heart diseases, and for the statement of a program of research, treatment and public education commensurate with the importance of these diseases as sources of preventable or postponable death."

SOME, at least, of the welfare federations, have undertaken to see all the way round the problems of their community and act in a comprehensive job of diagnosis and treatment such as Dr. Emerson advocates elsewhere in this issue. From Dayton, Ohio, comes a concise and definite survey of children's work with recommendations for expanding and supplementing the fifteen existing agencies to fill in the chinks, prepared by the Dayton Research Association for the Community Chest. San Francisco, spurred on by the group of welfare agencies, underwent a health examination at the hands of Dr. Emerson himself. As Michael M. Davis, Jr. points out in reviewing the San Francisco report on page 478, the telling question to ask a community as well as an individual is "After diagnosis—what?" and in the answer to this, the contribution of Community Council and Community Chest is of an importance in direct proportion to the intelligence, the thoroughness and the power of these disinterested agencies in the complex life of their city.

PRESS DESPATCHES report that night raiders are again abroad in the burley tobacco country of Kentucky. There has been over-production so that a militant group are demanding a general "cut-out" of the 1925 crop to hold up prices. Others say that to grow no tobacco next year would wipe Kentucky burley, the state's "money crop," forever out of the market. Discussion has blazed its way into the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, whose organization and early achievements were described by Aaron Sapiro in Survey Graphic for April, 1923. The rift in the association, the fact of over-production, the revival of night riding to keep the fields fallow, all go to show that the row of rural organization is hard to sow. There is no "get-cooperation-quick" formula that will turn farmers into partners over night, especially where the growers of the commodity are scattered over a wide territory. They must pay the price of democratic organization by baffling, sometimes bitter experience; as the leaders of the California cooperatives, Mr. Sapiro, among them, have pointed out. Neighborliness, close contact among the members and between the members and their executive officers would seem essential to the establishment of that confidence upon which sound cooperation must be built. But even so it is not only such ventures in cooperation as the Burley Association that

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have had hard sledding in America; thousands of retail stores organized on strict Rochdale principles in small communities have come and gone with last year's leaves.

The revival of night riding in Kentucky will be variously interpreted as a symptom of an inherent weakness in the crop type of organization, as due to organizing from the top instead of the bottom, as the result of mismanagement, forfeited confidence, factionalism, or as the handiwork of adverse interests bent on wrecking the scheme that pulled the growers out of the hole, made them a bargaining force that squeezed out the middle-men and had to be seriously reckoned with by the big corporate buyers. It at least is another illustration of our incorrigible American individualism and our pioneer impatience with new forms of organization that require the subordination of the individual to the group and the long discipline of experience and education if they are to weather bad years as well as fair.

FOR many years the needle trades were the outstanding symbol of sweating and the evils of overcrowding. They were the special object of attack by campaigners against child labor, uncontrolled tenement home work, unsanitary factories and fire traps. During the past ten years, these trades have undergone a veritable revolution with respect to most of these evils. Some sweating survives, there are still some unsanitary factories; there is still room for improvement in the regularization of employment and the technique of modern factory organization. But for the most part, the needle trades have risen to remarkably high standards; they have many of the finest factories in the country to their credit.

These improvements have not been without their penalties. In New York City, especially, the movement of the garment industry into its uptown stronghold (which followed a vigorous campaign by realty owners to rid lower Fifth Avenue of its crowding alien workers) has been accompanied by the erection of massive and elaborate buildings in which the rentals are high. Manufacturers have felt that they must have offices and show rooms in keeping with their sumptuous surroundings and this has meant a further increase in the cost of overhead. The cost of rents has become burdensome to the workers as well as to the manufacturers. As a result, there is an increasing disposition in the industry to get out of the metropolitan centers. Plants are operating successfully in small towns of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. By moving his factory out of the large cities, the manufacturer can still keep his show rooms in the best market places. The workers seem to like the small places where they can have ampler homes with gardens, and where their children can play with safety. The hope of city planners is being realized; economic forces are getting behind the decentralization movement.

But the ultimate success of the movement will largely depend upon the extension to the small towns of the cheap power which only a wisely controlled giant power system can provide. This is essential not only to the economical operation of small factories, but also to the equipment of homes with those modern conveniences which only cheap electricity can make practicable for the wage earners and the professional men of small incomes. This tendency in the needle trades might soon become typical of a general and wholesome decentralizing process if the elements in the problem were widely understood and made the subject of intelligent planning and control.

MEANWHILE the needle workers face the problem of city housing. Confronted by the universal failure of ordinary commercial processes to provide enough decent housing for wage-workers, they have turned again to the collective tools which they have forged for themselves. Through their two banks, the International and the Amalgamated, a group of unions including the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have commissioned Andrew J. Thomas, architect of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tenements, to study available sites and costs in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. If it appears that in some one of these boroughs an experimental block can be built at a feasible cost, the unions will finance the undertaking and be guided in future housing enterprises by its results.

Mr. Thomas has also planned for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a "garden tenement" on the upper East Side. This also is announced as an experiment and may be the precursor of more extensive operations. The buildings here are to cover 56 per cent of the ground area, thus falling about midway between the 70 per cent allowed by law and the 30 per cent to which the City Housing Corporation has found it possible to restrict its buildings on cheap land in Queens Borough.

These experiments are necessary and, within sharply defined limits, hopeful. It is not yet clear that any accumulation of cooperative or philanthropic capital now available can make an appreciable difference in the quality of New York's low-cost housing. The job of replacement left by the thrifty builders of old-law tenements before 1901, which are still at least as numerous as the new-law houses, is an enormous one. It is noteworthy that the only considerable slum clearance project now on foot—the widening of Allen Street and the consequent destruction of the equivalent of four or five blocks of ancient tenements in a congested area of the lower East Side—was put forward as a step toward traffic relief and carries with it no provision for replacing the net loss in cheap shelter which it will involve.

There could be little quarrel with the demolition of old houses on Manhattan and the shifting of their tenants to outlying districts if that did not increase the distance between their homes and their work and hence aggravate the all-but-unendurable traffic mess. The tendency of population has been to desert Manhattan. But the weary round of political recrimination which has clogged for years even the slow-moving stream of "rapid" transit has pretty nearly clinched the conclusion to which New Yorkers have long been coming, that the city—planned, or unplanned, as it now is—is simply incapable of providing the transportation it needs. Much energy is fruitlessly spent in irritation against this or that public agent who has fuddled his job. It would be more useful to consider whether it is physically possible to keep spreading workers without spreading the work; whether

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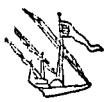
it is, after all, worth while to build subways on the theory that most of the city workers will always have to be hauled back and forth twice a day under weary miles of enormously costly ground. Building a few blocks of tenements intelligently, tearing down a few more that were built stupidly, opening up the cheap land miles away from Manhattan—these things will help housing a little. But the worker who wants to live and the manufacturer who wants to pay dividends must ultimately unite in a flank movement on congestion itself.



THE quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches held at Atlanta, December 2 to 9, produced considerable evidence that the large group of Protestant churches cooperating in the council are steadily assuming larger social responsibilities. A significant report was that on the growth of local church cooperation. There are now fifty city and six state councils, with combined budgets of about $500,000. These local councils are altogether independent, an expression of church cooperation in their states and cities. They do not contribute to the support of the Federal Council.

The council urged its constituents to influence opinion in favor of the World Court, the movement for the outlawry of war and the "reestablishment of right relations with Japan." Though no action was taken directly on the Children's Amendment, the council approved the program of its Commission on Social Service, which has actively taken part in campaigns for its adoption. A Committee on Goodwill Between Jews and Christians has just been set up, with Rev. John L. Herring as executive secretary.

The issue which was most actively debated arose through the submission of a resolution in regard to chaplains, by Dr. C. C. Morrison, editor of the Christian Century. This resolution instructed the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains "to study the question of taking such steps as may be necessary and effective to place the service of ministers of religion to the men of both army and navy upon a non-military basis." The proposal would undoubtedly have been defeated as too drastic a step by an overwhelming majority if it had come to a vote but all matters pertaining to chaplains were referred to a special investigating committee. At a popular meeting Bishop Francis McConnell of Pittsburgh made a defense of the industrial radical on the basis of his social utility and a plea for free speech for all unpopular industrialists. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, the newly elected president of the council, in outlining the tasks of the churches, dwelt at length upon the need of a new spirit in industry and of abolishing war.

It is felt by those familiar with the cooperative program of these churches that the will to cooperate in certain types of work is increasing and that there is every indication of a growing trust of the council's work by its constituent bodies. There was no effort to curb its public utterances. The church leaders appear to feel that through the Council their opinions on outstanding public questions, such as immigration, for instance, may be voiced. The assembly at Atlanta was probably a fair cross section of Protestantism in the United States and revealed Protestantism as on the one hand conservative and evangelistic, but on the other as willing to assume social tasks in larger measure.

THE American Red Cross has taken one more step—perhaps the final one in the matter of administration—in post-war readjustment. The divisional offices will be closed on February 15. The divisions, which numbered fourteen at their maximum just after the war, and which have gradually been combined and rearranged until only six remain, will be eliminated. Branch offices of national headquarters will be opened at St. Louis and San Francisco; these will, however, be purely geographical conveniences and there will be no administrative unit interposed between the staff experts at Washington, or St. Louis, or San Francisco, and the local chapter. The New England, Washington and Southern Divisions will be served by the Washington office; the Central and Southwestern by St. Louis; the Pacific states by San Francisco.

"The purpose of this action," it is announced, "is to bring chapters into closer relations with the national officers, and to extend and improve the service. An annual saving of at least $130,000 will result.... There will be more field representatives."

It is perhaps on those "more field representatives" that the success of the new arrangement depends. If budget allowances which have hitherto been needed to maintain more or less stationary offices and people can be transferred in whole or in part to the strengthening of a mobile force of field workers, continually shuttling back and forth between headquarters and the chapters, and given a reasonably free hand in dealing with the very wide variations in the circumstances of local work, the result may be a net gain in resourcefulness and flexibility at both ends of the interchange. Workers who have seen the old divisions disappear one by one have sometimes viewed the prospect with misgiving, but it is fair to say that in many cases the chapters have shaken down into stronger, more independent units.

In the earlier period of post-war experiments there were many who believed fervently that the Red Cross could render its best service to the country only if the chapters had all the freedom in interpreting their local job that was consistent with efficiency in a national crisis. Undoubtedly that freedom has sometimes been strained: chapters, we are told, have supplied their communities with "everything from fish basins, concrete walks, electric light poles and swimming pools to social workers, hospitals and nurses." Yet this local initiative, especially in socially underdeveloped areas, has resulted in so many sound contributions to community organization that one would regret sharply the development of national centralization of a type that would jeopardize it.

Though there is clearly a delicate job ahead of the Washington office in conserving the sectional integrity of Red Cross work—in New England and the South, for example—the administrative change will not necessarily alter national-local relationships. But the spirit with which the new plan is operated will be watched with keen interest by those who see in the Red Cross something more than an arm of the military establishment.

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What is a Council of Churches Good For?

Here the executive secretary of a small-city council of churches spills his heart out—his perplexities, his discouragements, the faith that is in him. His questions, keyed to the special problems of denominationalism, have a pithy significance none the less for all whose task it is to further cooperation in any part of our social organization. In a later article Mr. Sanderson will deal with the constructive contacts already established between councils of churches and community social work.

THE Council of Churches movement is an example of how, in a behavioristic sense, the wish is father to the thought. First we dream of a functional activity. Then we label it. Then we discover that our actual performance is far in arrears of the meaning of the label. Then we try to make the reality conform to the label. That is the stage at which many of us now find ourselves.

In the application of democracy to church affairs in an interdenominational sense we face all the old difficulties which have perplexed the minds of political democrats. Can we emancipate ourselves, à la Miss Follett, from mere majority rule and build somehow, in the churches of a community, a "group mind"?

It is difficult for an organization aspiring to community leadership to maintain at one and the same time the representative capacity and the prophetic spirit. The vanguard has to be pretty largely on its own. The scouting aeroplane gets ahead of the lines. Back at G. H. Q. the conservatism of military procedure is likely to be felt as strongly as ever. Educate a man in science, in modern knowledge of the Bible, in economics, in inter-racial goodwill and in the wider patriotism—and dare he speak out in the face of a constituency which is afraid of science, eager to "defend" the Scriptures, interested pretty largely in the economic status quo, divinely inspired to maintain white supremacy and subservient to nationalistic ideals? On the other hand, could a Fundamentalist in the office of the council serve all the churches? No narrow sectarian can lead a cooperative movement; will narrow sectarians permit a cooperative spirit in their representative to remain cooperative? Or must a prophet undertake to be also an intellectual mugwump?

Suppose a secretary is invited (with his wife) to chaperon a working girls' dance? Should he risk his job to please the girls and their sponsor? His pastor, similarly invited, accepts the invitation, but advises the secretary to decline. Both pastor and secretary are agreed that Jesus would probably have appreciated the invitation and accepted it, but then, Jesus was not executive secretary of the Council of Jerusalem Synagogues.

Must a council of churches be, as Lindeman says they have been so far, "largely nominal and not functional"? Or must it be a mere secretariat? Is no "social integration" possible? Can there be not even a functional group mentality among churches in the community?

Well, there are difficulties.

First of all the word "churches" must be defined. In Boston it can include all religious elements. In most other places it must be sharply limited. Without being clannish, it is evident that the only churches which, by and large, will counsel together, not to say federate their activities, are the so-called "evangelical" Protestant congregations. In metropolitan areas it may be the ecclesiastical units next larger than the congregation which do the counselling, but in smaller cities where the presbytery, district or association exceeds the municipality in area, the council has to invite congregations to be its constituent members and work with them.

Ecclesiastically functional cooperation is difficult. Of course, there are a number of reputed "arms of the churches." The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Sunday-school associations rechristened councils of religious education, and other such organizations claim to represent the churches and desire earnestly to serve them. But as a matter of ecclesiastical morphology it is perhaps pertinent to ask how an organism can put forth an arm when it has no organic entity of its own. Surely the evangelical Protestant churches are "the body of Christ" only in the most mystical and hyperbolical sense. It would take a psychologist of the first water to determine the relationship of "the mind of Christ" to our disjointed, competitive Protestantism, which aspires to be his body. The aspiration is sincere, but—to borrow a neurological term—the synapses [the points at which "habit paths" are made] are inadequate. Even the Federal Council of Churches, naively referred to in some quarters as a "super-church," is only an aspiration, a first weak, awkward gesture on the part of a spirit of Protestant unity which has but recently come to birth. Give it four hundred years to offset the last four centuries and it may somewhat restore the ecclesiastical balance. As an aspiration the Federal Council is a noble indication of the integrating tendency of Protestantism; as a functioning organization, except in a few fields, does it now amount to much more than a label?

As a particular example of this difficulty, take the case of the movement which a few years ago was said to have ripened in a merger of the International Sunday School Association and the Council of Evangelical Denominations into a new body called the International Council of Religious Education. It seems now that this fruit was plucked before it was fully ripe. It needs someone to discover a way to put the 'merge' into the merger. This "accredited" body claims for itself the right to speak, with reference to

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religious education, for the denominations, but when the actual churches, organizing from the grass-roots up, get together in local councils of churches and essay to put on "community training schools" without the label of its auspices (through the proper local subsidiary), its educational committee gravely questions whether it ought to "give credit" to their students. Dr. W. S. Athearn states what is too often a fact when he says that "the local schools which pay the bills for the complicated machinery get little or no value from the system," and that "the method of piping down from above the information and inspiration which voluntary workers in the local church need has proved to be inadequate." But the undenominational, non-ecclesiastical body which Dr. Athearn suggests to serve as a community sponsor for religious education offers a still more difficult basis of organization. We are still groping toward effective functional cooperation between the inter-denominational bodies of national scope and the more or less cooperative local groups of churches. In states like Kansas the Council of Religious Education, abortive as it is in its genesis, seems just now to be the only interdenominational force for emphasizing the idea of the Kingdom of God in the commonwealth. And what possible hope of local standardization and correlation of effort can there be without a strong, democratically representative body to coordinate programs at the top? Here again, a label is better than nothing; much better.

WHAT, after all, can these local groups do? Shall the Protestants of a city put first in their thinking certain matters of negative, prohibitive morality? Shall cooperative Protestantism be synonymous with the idea of restriction? Can we agree only on matters of restraint? Do we want Protestantism to be known for its austerity, and surrender to the Roman Catholic Church a proper appreciation of the abundant life and its appeal to the human heart?

Or can an ecclesiastical body maintain rugged health if there is constant war in its own members? As we approach alien populations, for instance, does Christian Americanization mean a sectarianizing process? Can we expect to organize the Body of Christ by drawing color lines among the blood corpuscles which are not drawn by the biologist? Must we have a segregated, jim-crow type duplex organism? Or can we function across race lines?

What shall we try to do together?

Shall we have joint publicity? As to what?

The obvious, but empty, answer is that we should publish those things which make for cooperation. Well, just what makes for cooperation?

Does work for delinquents?

Does anti-gambling activity? Of course, it is far safer to fight slot-machines in pool halls than the annual Shrine Circus—many of the Shriners are churchmen, and all wield large political influence.

Does the use of the union label on printing? If you do use it, the employing printer in an open shop town rages; if you do not, the union printer charges the church with being against the working man.

Does evangelistic effort? Union effort is surprisingly productive of increased local effort. Disappointed pastors are likely merely to increase the dose of "evangelism." Extravagant claims as to the results are often made, but do they stand the test of analysis? (A Council of Churches secretary who can deal with liturgical churches will find it difficult to understand the lingo of the revivalistic type; if he could, he would find it difficult to serve all the churches).

Does social service work make for the increase of the cooperative spirit? This offers material for a whole discussion in itself, to which we may return in a later issue of The Survey.

What shall the attitude of a Council of Churches be toward the youth of the community? If they come to headquarters perplexed and seeking counsel, what counsel shall be given them when it becomes apparent that the only difficulty is in the mental lag of their pastors and elders?

How shall a functioning council be built out of good men who have no genius for organization or appreciation of its value? It is a matter of functionalism vs. individualism. Don't you know prophets of unity who never unite with anybody or anything? Prophets of tolerance who won't tolerate any differences? Friends of the common man who cannot endure mediocrity? Liberals who are of all men the most narrow-minded?

A distinguished guest comes to town, worth being heard by all the people of the evangelical churches. Have a meeting Sunday night? No, that would disturb the momentum of the regular routine. Have it Sunday afternoon? No, the people would not come. Churches exist for the sake of their own routine, do they not?

As for patriotism, what shall be the goal of our functioning? Are we supposed to serve the state by maintaining the status quo? Are we supposed to accept naively the report (straight from Washington, of course) that really the hundreds of peace societies in America are all controlled by six men, and these six men by Moscow? Is the church to become the lackey of the state?

In politics, what, Of course, every candidate for office is a church member, or at least his wife used to be. But our chief executive says: "Christ does not spend much time in the ante-room of Caesar." It follows, does it, that we shall suffer little children to work ten hours a day in the cotton mills, and then spent with toil and shrivelled in soul come unto Him who receives all those who labor and are heavy laden?

Finally, some say that the chief function of a Council of Churches is a spiritual one. Just what does that mean? Has it any educational connotation? Does it mean a revolt against the too secular control of education?

We are on a live trail. Fifty churches unite in asking public school time in which to teach religion to their youth. Having secured it, alas, they claim the divine right to do as they please. Are not these their children? Do they not belong to the church as well as to the school, and to the home more than to either? Supervision? No, we are Protestants. We run each our own show. Educational standards? Brother, you don't understand, what the world needs is spirituality; what we want in our church school is consecration; away with diplomas and salaries, give us warm hearts—salted with chaos, if need be.

If we denominationalize, or worse, parochialize our youth, have we done them a service? Yet these are real tendencies. Many a pastor resents having his leaders attend a community training school or a community school of missions, for fear they be weaned away from parish loyalty.

Is there even a common Protestant basis for training in

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character? Or is character held to be essentially denominational and inextricably bound up with parish loyalty.

Will the churches of a city dare to elect a superintendent of religious education and let him superintend?

Answer, not yet.

Wherefore, our defense mechanism all battered through, we admit regretfully that Lindeman is right. As yet there is little functional significance to the inter-church movement. *Yet this non-functional cooperative Protestantism has within it seeds of that which is more durable, more pregnant of future meanings than our denominationalism.*

The design for the label has been drawn, the label has been lithographed, there is gum on the back of it, and we are beginning to paste it on. Now all that remains to be done is to make the reality square with the label.

Ross W. Sanderson

Dovetailed Building Programs

As in many other cities Cleveland social agencies are facing the problem of providing for ten years of accumulated capital account needs due to the postponement of such projects during war time and the periods of high cost and business depression following.

As a result the fall of 1922 and the spring of 1923 found a dozen agencies anxious to go ahead with building fund campaigns, each one believing its need to be of paramount urgency. Appreciating that a scramble for place would be disastrous to all concerned, the agencies requested and the Welfare Federation of Cleveland appointed a Capital Account Committee for the purpose of guiding the efforts of the agencies to finance their building plans.

Following the Cleveland practice of joint study and planning, the Capital Account Committee was appointed in such a way that the agencies concerned have a part in the process. On it is a representative of the governing board, in most cases the president, of each agency having a major project up for consideration. In addition there are several individuals who represent the federation and contributing public. The result has been that the agencies have been kept informed of the progress of discussion and the development of policy. In a number of cases recognition by the agency of the wisdom of a policy has resulted in helpful action by the agency in advance of formal adoption of the policy by the committee and the federation.

A community building program for social agencies which can be financed successfully is gradually shaping itself by this method in which the logic of facts is the only force necessary to secure agreement.

The first point of agreement accepted by the committee and agencies is that the number of campaigns in any given year, the amount sought and the time and method of campaigning should not be such as seriously to harm the Community Fund, because of the paramount importance of maintenance of present services.

The second point of agreement is that the frequency and size of campaigns should not be such as to interfere with the likelihood of success of the campaigns themselves, in other words, twelve campaigns spread over a period of four years would be preferable to twelve campaigns all held in one or two years; and any given agency might better wait two or three years for a "clear field" rather than be one of too many campaigns the first or second year.

The third point considered was the joint campaign. "If it is good for current expense," the question was, "Why is it not also good for capital account?" The answer is that whereas current funds come largely from the current income of the contributor, major building projects are largely financed from accumulated wealth, and this means a comparatively few gifts of large amounts. Such gifts come for specific projects of great personal interest to the donor and are often memorial in character. They are unlikely to come as the result of a conglomerate appeal.

The fourth point is that demonstration of need is prerequisite of federation approval and that a proved need of outstanding urgency should receive priority of consideration.

Fifth, the appropriateness of the size of the expenditure proposed for the object to be shown is considered, account being taken of the need for such planning as will secure the maximum of service for the minimum of capital investment.

Sixth, where a number of projects are proposed, none of which is outstanding from the others in urgency, consideration is given to degree of maturity of plan. For instance where two hospitals have like need for a nurses' home, and one has plans drawn and approved as suitable and economical of erection and operation and is ready to proceed with solicitation of gifts, while the other has not as yet decided the type or size of building it wants to erect, the first is given the right of way.

Seventh, proof of ability to secure the necessary funds is next considered. Failure of a building campaign reacts unfavorably on all concerned, to say nothing of the loss of a period of time which might have been successfully used by some other agency with a project just as much needed.

From careful study of experience in Cleveland and other cities we have come to the belief that from one-third to two-thirds of a major capital account project must come in large gifts from a comparatively small group of friends of the institution. These gifts should be secured in advance of the public campaign, to assure its success. Our committee is now asking that they be secured in advance of formal approval of a public campaign.

Eighth, as a protection to the Community Fund and the other agencies depending upon it for operating income, most careful study is made of the current contribution budget likely to result from the proposed building operation. We believe that for the increasing needs of a growing city, and with a better understanding of present conditions and the opportunities for improving them, the Community Fund can secure more money for social service. But we believe that there is a limit to the rate of that increase and that it is unwise to mortgage it so heavily with new institutions requiring contribution support that present institutions and non-institutional services cannot be improved or extended.

For this reason, where a building project does not provide for its own additional maintenance needs through reduced costs (as when a nurses' home replaces rented quarters) or through earnings (as a Y. M. C. A. dormitory), and where increased cost is likely to exceed what the Community Fund can fairly be expected to provide from future increases in contribution receipts, the agency is asked to add to its goal provision for endowment funds sufficient to carry this excess in anticipated current need.

Over-subscription of campaign goal is expected to add to endowment, not to warrant extensions not approved in the

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original plan; under-subscription is expected to result in reduction or deferment of program, not in reduction of endowment, nor in borrowing with resultant interest charges.

The procedure we are coming to adopt is about as follows:

1. The agency prepares its plan as a result of years of contact with the problem and discussion within its membership and with cooperating agencies.
2. It submits a statement of the need, the plans for meeting it and a rough sketch of the buildings proposed, to the federation for discussion.
3. After preliminary discussion, architect's plans and estimates of building costs, and budget of operating costs and earnings are prepared by the agency and criticised by federation staff and consultant experts.
4. On the basis of these steps and following appropriate committee action preliminary approval is secured from the federation for the quiet solicitation of initial gifts. At this time a date for the campaign is tentatively set subject to the ability of the agency to secure initial gifts.
5. Sufficiently in advance of the date tentatively set so that if desirable it may be reallocated to another, the agency is asked to show proof of progress in the securing of initial gifts.
6. When a sufficient amount in initial gifts has been secured, and the other conditions are satisfactorily met, final approval is given.

Two agencies have followed this procedure through the initial gift period within the past year. One has received final approval for a campaign the last week in January, having half its money already pledged. The second, preparing for a public campaign the end of March, had a third of its money in December and expects to have half of it well in advance of the campaign.

The acceptance of these principles as sound has led enough agencies to agree to postpone campaigns to prevent such a scramble for first place as would have resulted in a rapid succession of hurriedly planned campaigns for half-thought-out projects. Instead a well considered reasonable program is developing which we believe will receive the approval and support of the whole community.

RAYMOND CLAPP

Boosting with a Difference

I—The Shenandoah Valley

THE thirteen counties in western Virginia which comprise the Shenandoah Valley, through the organization of Shenandoah Valley Inc., have embarked upon a plan for the development of all the resources of this matchless country sufficiently different from that of the average "booster" commercial club to bear examination.

The valley is one of the most beautiful and historic sections in America. It was the granary of the Confederacy. Many battles were fought between its mountains. Many of the best preparatory schools and colleges of the East are located in it, among them Washington and Lee, Mary Baldwin College, Virginia Military Institute, Harrisonburg Normal, Staunton, Augusta, Massamitten. Here too, at Winchester, is the finest public school plant to be found in any town in America of anywhere near Winchester's size (8,000). Perhaps this educational environment partially explains the program of the Shenandoah Valley Inc. for this essentially rural area which holds no city of over 15,000 inhabitants.

Among the features of this program is the recognition that agriculture is the basic industry of the valley. The type of agriculture best adapted to each section is being promoted. For instance, an exhibition of imported sheep was held in one county to introduce a better breed. In the fruit raising counties improved methods in packing, shipping, labeling and marketing are being introduced.

The human factor in agriculture is not being forgotten. The business of agriculture is represented on the directorate of the organization and the affiliated local Chambers of Commerce are enlarging their membership *and directorates* so as to include representatives of the farmers' organizations. Much ground is still to be traversed but it is possible that the following of such lines as these will produce communities as well integrated as those in southern California.

Literary contests have been promoted among the public schools. There is interest in cheaper power through the development of ample water-power resources.

Are industries desired? Yes, but it is definitely announced that only those which are not likely to create social problems will be favored and then only in case there are homes to care for employes. Shenandoah Valley Inc. is avowedly more interested in real homes than in mushroom industrial growth.

One of the most unusual features of the organization is that it brings together all phases of its interests in a joint enterprise. Town business men and farmers are not alone concerned. Schoolmen, clergymen, social workers and representatives of the other professions are actively interested. The Shenandoah Valley is planning for the total needs of the total area and though but entering its second year it has behind it a record of some solid achievements.

EDMUND DE S. BRUNNER

II—Denver

TO the business man most community surveys are a philanthropic undertaking, to which he should lend his pious support. Impractical in results, with a tendency in some cases to dig up uncheerful findings, they have seemed necessary but not interesting. He has survived studies of playground facilities, school accommodations, tenements and of what he has described at a safe distance as "the social problem," including delinquency and other "irregularities."

Acting in groups, on the other hand, in chambers of commerce, luncheon clubs, service organizations and the like, he has entered enthusiastically into programs which endorsed the increase of the community's industries, without giving thought to the social significance of the new industrial establishments. As a result, most studies of communities from the business and industrial standpoint have been post mortem —an analysis of failures rather than a survey of potentialities before the industry was invited. Possibly the interest in city zoning and planning is the wedge bringing to the attention of the business forces the value of the survey method.

Denver is going at it differently. A Department of Research and Statistics, in the Chamber of Commerce, has for its objects the following: (1) to accumulate concrete facts and figures on the resources, prosperity and natural endowments of Denver and Colorado; (2) to encourage the broadcasting of such facts through the printed and spoken word; (3) to create by these methods a wider knowledge of the city and the state, their resources and their future.

A casual glance at this program by one who is familiar with the limitless propaganda issuing from cities throughout the country might stamp it as purely "booster." It is the policy of the department, however, to carry on its survey

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over a long period of years and to publish no material which is not verified by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of the University of Denver.

This cooperation was suggested in 1921 when, through the effort of Charles Gates and at the suggestion of G. A. Warfield, Dean of the School, a committee of the chamber persuaded Professor Homer B. Vanderblue to obtain a leave of absence from Northwestern for a year to undertake special studies relative to the potential values of certain industrial processes. After one year, however, and upon completion of findings, the work was discontinued.

This summer, following the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce, new impetus was given to the program of statistical research, and the Denver University School of Commerce offered its facilities, including the part time services of a member of the family to direct the work as chairman of the chamber's research department, a group of advanced students who are interested in research, and a laboratory. The students receive credit for attending a research seminar where problems and methods are studied and for additional time spent in the gathering, organizing and presenting of the data.

An undertaking of the size planned for Denver through this cooperation necessarily requires a long time. It is an attempt to answer such questions as: "What is the significance of our daily life in this community?"; "In what direction has our community been growing, and how can its growth be scientifically guided?" Its purpose, formally stated, is to study economic and social conditions in the community and the relation of the community to its environs as the basis for determining its needs and its potentialities. The survey may be divided into the following departments: physical, economic, industrial and business; social; legal; defined thus:

Physical: This phase of the study deals with the topography of the region with reference to adaptibility for human use. It applies to such problems as drainage, health, location of residential districts, water supply.

Economic, Industrial and Business: Here are included such studies as growth and character of the population; requirements for the care of the population considered both as possible limiting factors and also as requisites for the support of the estimated population of the future; transit facilities for persons and goods; zoning of districts for business, industrial and residential purposes; economic and industrial activities of the region; dependence upon adjacent territory; possibilities of expansion through old and new undertakings; needs of industries already established; availability of raw products; fuel, power and their costs; labor supply and character; possible stabilization of the building industry; scales of income; barometers of business conditions and their correlation with general trends.

Social and Living Conditions: Housing, recreation, education, public health and correction.

Legal and Governmental: The right of the community in streets, parks, highways, transportation lines; power of condemnation and of regulation; relation of the state constitution, city charter and legislation to business and public affairs.

Studies of the cost of living, of real wages, of employment conditions, of certain mineral and agricultural production, of the trend in retail trade, in construction, in population, and of certain financial barometers have been under way for some time. And while the expenses are borne by the Chamber of Commerce and School of Commerce, other agencies participate in the responsibility. The city labor and trades assembly, for instance, has a committee of three union members affiliated in the work.

The Chamber of Commerce is, of course, particularly interested in such subjects of study as the welfare of industries already located in Denver and the advisability of attracting new interests. But it has recognized fully the point of view that the need for growth must be substantiated before further industrial development is encouraged. It has accepted the proposition that the value of Denver as a social community can be gaged only by a complete analysis of all factors affecting human relationships; that the technique of the survey and of statistical method must be employed if the results are to be scientific; and that to insure impartiality, control of such work must remain with the scientific worker. Denver believes that cooperation of this sort may result in a community survey which is actually a comprehensive analysis of the factors contributing to the standard of community life.

JOHN H. COVER

Neighborly News

THROUGH the initiative of Augustus Seaver, a Yankee printer who "can do everything from printer's devil to editor" and composes editorials on the linotype machine, and with the backing of South End House, the South End and Back Bay sections of Boston have a weekly neighborhood journal. The printer and his wife work together in the shop; for some years they have published a small labor paper; and now they are putting the best part of a 24-hour day into the South End Sun. South End House has brought together an advisory board which represents the principal social agencies and local civic groups

"LOCAL ASSEMBLIES OF CITIZENS CONSTITUTE THE STRENGTH OF FREE NATIONS."—De Toqueville.

"Plato questions how far any man could be trusted if he were invisible. Such is precisely the case of the man without a neighborhood."—Joseph Lee

South End Sun

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE WELFARE OF THE SOUTH END AND BACK BAY

He that would live at peace and rest, Must hear and see, and say the best. —Old Proverb.

VOL. 1. No. 2** DECEMBER 5, 1924 5 Cents the Copy

LANGLEY OF SOUTH END HERO OF THE DAY

Supports Officers in Bandit Battle---Failure of Revolver to Work Allows Gunman to Escape

Out of the turmoil and strife attendant to every act outraging the laws of the land, usually comes forth someone whose example, acting as a good citizen, arouses the admiration of fellowmen. Such proved to be the case in the shooting affray which happened on Boylston street, when police officers Thomas McCabe of Roxbury and Joseph F. Condon of West Roxbury were seriously injured by the bullets fired by an undersized gunman, whose identity is, as yet, a mystery.

Undaunted by the flying bullets, and filled with a desire to aid in the maintainance of law and order, Walter Langley, a youth of the South End, living at No. 41 Dwight street, joined in the chase which was on, after the bandit who later did the shooting.

The events leading up to the shooting followed each other in swift sequence: first the robbery of a merchant, Morris Rivets, butcher of No. 7a Dundee street; then the beating up of Rivetz and the locking up in an ice-chest of Daniel Wolfsky, an employee; then the discovery by the police. There were two bandits, who upon being discovered in their operations, divided going in different directions. The first gunman was closely followed by officer McCabe. He jumped upon the running board of an autocab, on Westland avenue, and putting a gun to the head of the driver, ordered him to drive "out of here." Instead of following the orders of the bandit, the driver made a leap from his seat into the cover of a near doorway. Officer McCabe, with drawn revolver, rushed up, sent one shot at the man on the running board, when the gunman turned and emptied his revolver practically in the officer's face. McCabe dropped with a bullet over his heart.

Officer Condon, who, by this time had heard the shooting, was running up, and the gunman ran down Westland avenue, loading his gun as he ran. He ran into officer Condon, face to face, opposite No. 56, and dodged into the doorway. Both started shooting and Condon crumpled to the sidewalk, shot through his shoulder and

(Continued on page 9)

SOUTH END BOY WINS WEST POINT APPOINTMENT

Congressman Tinkham Picks John T. Thorong—Winner Chosen from Large Field

John T. Thorong of 57 Rutland square, has won the recommendation of Congressman George Holden Tinkham of the Eleventh Congressional District, as the candidate for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Congressman Tinkham made the selection from a long list of applicants and Thorong's friends rejoice that he has won this signal honor.

Thorong is a well built young man of Swedish parentage. He had an excellent high school record. Altogether he is just the type of American boy for this appointment.

He stands high in Boy Scout circles and at present is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

There is no doubt as to his ability to pass the examination, and he will make a high type of West Point man.

NEW RUBBER PAVEMENT

The people of the South End are showing much interest in the development of the test of the new rubber paving blocks, laid on Harrison avenue, at the entrance of the Boston City Hospital. The blocks cover an area of 80 feet by fifteen feet, and the heavy traffic over this section will prove a severe test. Commissioner Joseph Rourke of the Boston Public Works Department declares that if the crawling and displacement obstacles of such form of pavement could be overcome that is would be the ideal thing to use, not only for bridges but also for general paving.

ELLIS MEMORIAL CLUB OPENS NEW HOME

History of Building Wanted—South Enders Invited to Inspect—Dancing if there is a Demand for it

Ellis Memorial Club House has moved from 12 Carver street to 66 Berkeley street (corner of Chandler and Lawrence streets.) Ellis Memorial was the first non-sectarian boy's club in Boston and started in October 1885 in an empty store on Tremont street. From there it moved to Boylston place, then to Providence street, then to 12 Carver street in the fall of 1900, and now to 66 Berkeley street.

When Ellis Memorial started and for the first twenty-five years of its life its members were practically

(Continued on page 6)

MASTER SWAN PROMOTED

Succeeding to the post left vacant by the promotion of schoolmaster Joseph F. Gould, who was promoted to the directorship of the Boston evening schools, Frederick W. Swann, for the past 13 years master of the Quincy School, was promoted to the mastership of the big Abraham Lincoln School, located at No. 140 Allington street, near Tremont street.

JAMES DONOVAN RECOVERING

James Donovan, City Clerk, has been ill at his home 71 Emerald street, for the past two weeks. He has been suffering from pleurisy and asthma combined, and has had a hard time of it.

We are happy to report that Mr Donovan is on the road to recovery, but still very far from well. His friends and the SOUTH END SUN, hope that fate has some good gift in store to compensate Mr. Donovan a little for what he has been going through.

SOUTH END NEGLECTS HEALTH OPPORTUNITIES

Homeopathic Hospital has beautiful meeting hall and Fund for Public Health Lectures

The November meeting of the South End Health Conference was held at the Evans Memorial Building of the Homeopathic Hospital. The chairman of the Conference, commenting on the beauty of the meetinghall, asked about the public health lecture curried on under the auspices of the Hospital. Dr. Pollock, the Superintendent, and later Dr Allen Winter Rowe, in the course of his remarks on the research carried on in the Evans Memorial Building, brought out the fact that the lectures provided by the Hospital had been so popular that they had been given up. The meeting place, and a fund to provide speakers, wait to be called upon. It would seem as though the responsible citizens and organizations of the South End might very well accept the challenge of the situation outlined Dr. Pollock and Dr. Rowe and set out to gather audiences who will be glad to take advantage of the instruction provided by the Hospital.

The Conference agreed to consider closed, the question as to whether special vaccination clinics were needed just before the opening of schools. It approved a plan to proceed with a survey of the halth resources of the South End.

Dr. Pollock spoke briefly on the work of the Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. C. K. Powell, assistant Superintendent, outlined the resources of the Hospital, and Mrs. A. Libbey told of the work of the Social Service Department. Dr. Rowe explained briefly several pieces of research work which are definitely affecting medical technique and Mr. Horace Morison presented a paper on Periodic Medical Examinations for adults, urging the necessity for such examinations and suggesting that they be given by the family physician. Mr. Morrison's paper called forth much discussion and the conference voted to make the topic the chief order of business for the December meeting.

The part of Taxes used for schools is, in Boston, 30%; in other cities of the same class, 24%; in all cities of the United States, an average of almost 40%.

The Women's Municipal League 25 Huntington Ave.

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of the neighborhood, and contributes Albert J. Kennedy's services to carry on the bulk of the editorial work. Mr. Kennedy's breezy South End Almanac will be remembered.

As the accompanying facsimile shows, the little weekly is shrewdly compounded of local personal news and an informal array of social information. "We hope," writes Robert A. Woods of South End House, "to present the meaning and services of the various agencies largely in personal terms, but in a way that will really interpret them. We have had an increasing feeling that their services were more and more being accepted and understood by the people of the district as part of its intrinsic life, of which they could be proud and in which they could participate. The reception accorded the paper thus far indicates that this is really true."

The paper began its career with several hundred subscribers and several hundred copies of the first number were sold on the newsstands. At least one experimental year of publication seems to be assured. Mr. Woods interprets the enterprise thus:

I think the paper represents a new experiment in tracing and encouraging the varied processes of community reconstruction with direct and continuous appeal reaching out to people of the community at large.

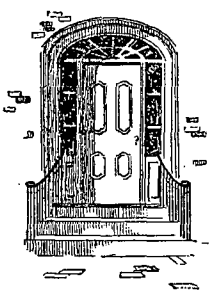
The reaction upon the social workers themselves will, we believe, be very valuable, both in stirring them to a more personal, more folksy attitude in first-hand relations, and in casting a larger, more dominant perspective in which their plans are to be worked out.

We can already see many ways in which new types of persons, with fresh ways of approach, can be wrought into the district scheme of service through the demands and the opportunities which the paper will present.

It is certainly true that the scheme of community organization, in all its phases, must find ways both of knowing the community in its entirety and of making the comprehensive appeal to it. We say a great deal to indicate that these two things are being done; but it is nearly always sadly evident that they are not. The little paper, we feel, is likely to be a really valuable instrument toward "seeing truth steadily and seeing it whole" in neighborhood terms.

Beginning with twelve pages, the South End Sun had climbed to sixteen in its second week, and if all the departments which are announced—the list begins with Art and ends with Young Women and fills five inches of type—are actually introduced there's no telling where its zenith will be.

Upstairs in the Town Hall



FOUR years ago a Town Hall opened its doors in New York. It was to be a place where folks came together—as they still do in hundreds of New England town meetings—to thrash out the problems of the body politic. It is, to be sure, a town-hall of a somewhat sophisticated order; its auditorium is skilfully designed for accoustic efficiency and architectural satisfaction, and in the midst of New York's theatre district it must perforce advertise itself, a bit self-consciously, by carrying its name carved large above its doors. But it has been, through these four years, a real center for public information. Here the League for Political Education holds its sessions; here a fine organ forms the cornerstone for musical events; here the friends of better housing, for instance, come to celebrate the anniversary of the tenement house commission, or the regional planners tell their story, or this, that and the other group finds an audience responsive to a new idea. The charming colonial building has attracted over 100,000 persons every year since it came into existence.

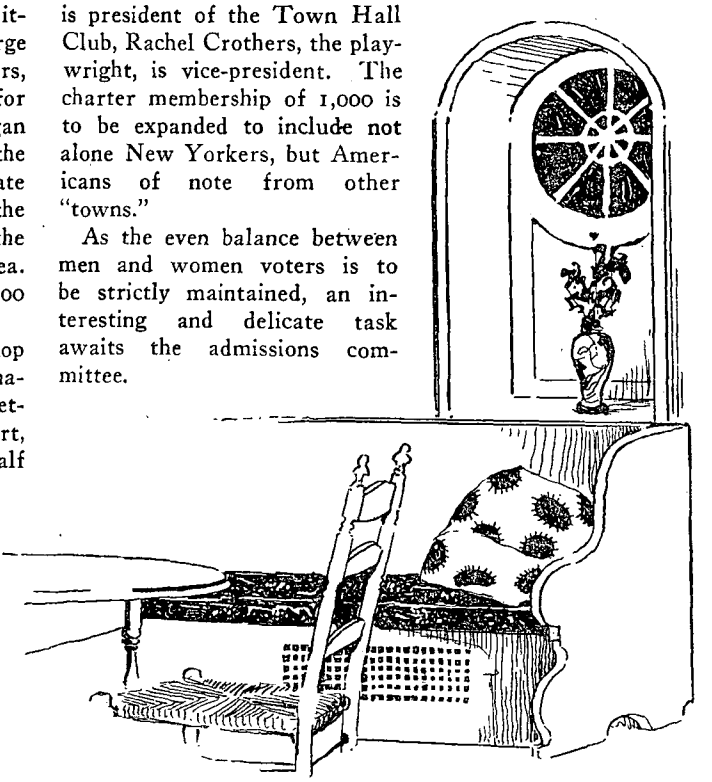
Now the cracker-barrels are to be moved into the top floors of the town hall—again in a sophisticated reincarnation: the Town Hall Club is opening its doors as "a meeting place for men and women interested in literature, art, science, civics and education." Its membership is to be half men, half women. It hopes to surround the somewhat formal uses of the building—the lectures and recitals—with the casual air of a place where folks drop in to munch and talk together.

The club has been constructed under difficulties. Funds were lacking till this year. No work could be done while a lecture or concert was being given, and a foreman kept close tab on what went on downstairs, blowing a whistle which stopped all work instantly when a program began.

Like the rest of the building, the interior of the club is early American. Simplicity is its dominant note. The main lounge and library, a great room finished in American pine from floor to ceiling, was frankly an experiment in the use of this wood: architects say it is a successful one. Lighting fixtures of pewter, upholstered fireplace chairs, furnishings all of early American inspiration, have been brought together to create—as nearly as may be within a few steps of Broadway—the atmosphere associated with the American colonial tradition.

Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews, is president of the Town Hall Club, Rachel Crothers, the playwright, is vice-president. The charter membership of 1,000 is to be expanded to include not alone New Yorkers, but Americans of note from other "towns."

As the even balance between men and women voters is to be strictly maintained, an interesting and delicate task awaits the admissions committee.



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"The Welfare of the Said Child . . ."

HAD the melancholy Dane ever whiled away his time in reading modern adoption petitions he would surely have been moved again to exclaim, "Words, words, words." The sonorous phrases found therein about "persons of character, respectability and property" and the court "being satisfied that the welfare of the said child will be promoted by the said adoption" owing to the "utter destitution" of the natural parents, turn out on investigation to be sounds without meaning except, perhaps, for those in authority to decree the adoption. What is called "abandonment" of a child develops some very attenuated forms. No more striking example could be found of the wide discrepancy between life as set forth in the stereotyped phrases found in legal documents and life as shown in good social case records than is presented by adoption petitions in Pennsylvania and doubtless in many other places in the United States.

During the last several months the Children's Commission of Pennsylvania has been making an intensive study of the adoption laws and practices of the state. Through its own staff it has accumulated information on 1022 adoptions consummated in Philadelphia County during the period from January 1, 1919, to June 30, 1924. Through the cooperation of the State Department of Welfare, the adoptions in Pittsburgh, and in the counties of Allegheny, Erie, Luzerne, Cambria, Westmoreland, Blair, Berks, Dauphin, Washington, Fayette, Armstrong, Clarion and Huntington during the years 1922 and 1923 have been brought under scrutiny; while the Federal Children's Bureau is securing information in several others of the sixty-seven counties of the state. In all, over 2,200 recent adoptions have been subjected to study as the basis for the Children's Commission's suggestions to the Legislature, meeting in 1925. So far as can be learned, this is the most extensive body of material that has been brought together by any community for the study of this practice.

BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred adoptions take place each year in Pennsylvania. Children may be legally adopted in either of two ways in this state. In 1855, following the example of Massachusetts, which enacted the first adoption legislation in 1851, Pennsylvania provided that adoption could be decreed by the common pleas courts of the counties. In 1872 an amendment to this law was passed which legalized a process of adoption referred to as the "common law form of adopting a child by deed." This dual system makes it possible that an adoption refused by the judicial authorities should be consummated by deed. While the Commission has found no actual instance of this kind, it has found traces of adoptions effected by deed because the parties recognized that they were of such doubtful character that they hesitated to submit them to the scrutiny of the courts, casual as that often is.

The second outstanding defect of the Pennsylvania system is that it provides for no social investigation of the child and his natural family or of the adopting family. An adoption can be consummated by a judge who has not seen any of the parties and who has no information other than that contained in the high sounding phrases of the petition. Some Philadelphia judges, more painstaking than others, do make inquiries through the City Department of Welfare and in some cases one or another of the parties at interest may be called in. The Commission has unearthed interesting cases of perjury as to the identity of the parents of a child and whether or not they are dead. The minor's own consent is assumed.

The validity of an adoption cannot be attacked on grounds which relate to the phrase in the law which says the judge must satisfy himself that the welfare of the child will be promoted by adoption. There are no requirements either in the statutes or in the court decisions or in the rules of court which require him to do anything at all in satisfying himself regarding this important point. Moreover, it should be remembered that when the legislature placed upon the common pleas courts the responsibility for decreeing adoption, it selected that part of the judicial system which has the greatest volume and variety of legal work to perform. Thus by failing to incorporate any specifications as to the way the job should be done and at the same time adding it to the burden of very busy judges, the legislatures of the past decades have created a situation which made for just such mishaps as are now being brought to light by the Children's Commission.

Families in which venereal and other serious transmissible diseases are present at the time of the adoption of unrelated and very young children, families who are receiving assistance from the charitable resources of the community, beggars, fortune tellers, families with prison and criminal court records have all been found among those who appear in the petitions as substantial citizens to whom it is a pleasure to entrust the welfare of children.

The Children's Commission does not wish to convey the impression that all or even a large number of the adopted children went into homes of the kind described in the two cases cited on these pages. Instances reminiscent of the adoptions in story books, stand out, however, in somewhat bold relief against a mass of adoptions in which at best the child secures a tolerably good abiding place and at worst sinks apparently to the deepest depths of misery and degradation. Adoption gives the adopters control of the services and earnings of a child during minority and a claim for non-support thereafter; it becomes a very practical matter when an aged couple of no financial resources adopt an adolescent or a younger child.

In its study of the number of adoptions and certain of the outstanding characteristics of the children adopted the Children's Commission has not found that adoption is practiced extensively in Philadelphia County as a method of adjusting the problems of illegitimate or otherwise dependent children.

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Persons of Respectability

A married couple whose street address is omitted in the petition to adopt, took a twenty-two months old boy three days after they filed their petition in 1921 in the Philadelphia County Court. They are described as persons of respectability by the two affiants, whose street addresses are also omitted. The petition contains no information concerning their character or their home.

The records of the social agencies, however, had a great deal of enlightening information. The family consisted of a husband then forty years old, his wife, forty-seven, and one daughter fourteen years old. Nine years previously the family had taken an illegitimate child and at about the same time had appealed to the Salvation Army for help on the ground of sickness. The Salvation Army asked one of the relief societies to go in but the family was found not to need material relief.

Not long afterward an anonymous complaint was made to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty that the foster child was not receiving proper food.

In April of 1917 the man, who at one time had worked as a street car conductor, was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct and indecent exposure. He was committed for thirty days to the House of Correction.

In August 1919 the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty again received a complaint which alleged abuse by the father of the twelve year old daughter. During the early morning hours, neighbors had heard the girl begging the father not to touch her and not to turn down the light. Stories were rife in the neighborhood of indecent practices of the man toward his daughter.

The visitor for the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty found that the woman kept a very dirty and untidy house. She was known as a drinking woman who told fortunes. Husband and wife were known to quarrel and fight continuously. The Society filed a petition alleging neglect and improper guardianship and recommended that the children be removed and placed in foster homes with a court order on the father for their support.

The court left the children with the woman and put a support order on the father, who also was ordered to behave himself toward the children. The case was put on probation with the court and the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty withdrew.

In January 1921 the boy taken in 1912 died suddenly of broncho-pneumonia. His death certificate is signed by the coroner.

In October 1921 the family took the boy, whose adoption is described above.

At Christmas, 1923, this family appealed to a relief society for a basket of food and for clothing for this little boy. When in January 1924, they were asked to send the little boy to the Sunday School maintained by the relief society, they again dropped out of sight.

A conservative estimate of the illegitimate children born in the county during the five and a half year period covered by the study of the Children's Commission would place the number in excess of 6,000. The adoption records show, however, that only 365 illegitimate children, of whom only 281 were under six years, found their way into adoption homes good, bad and indifferent. Of the 543 legitimate children, only 95 were full orphans, 110 were fatherless, 179 were motherless, 89 had both parents living, 69 had parents divorced or definitely separated while in one case, in which the father was either dead or divorced, there was not sufficient information to determine this point. As in so many other situations where children away from their own families are surveyed, the full orphan is found to comprise but a small proportion of the cases—in this instance only about 10 per cent of the 974 minors—but the child from the broken family is relatively frequent.

Among the 1,022 adoptions (which represented 1,019 different persons, as three children were adopted twice during the five and a half year period)—it was found that 48 were adoptions of adults. The oldest person was a man of fifty-nine. The oldest woman had attained the mature age of forty-six. The great majority, however, were minors. Seven hundred and seventy-eight were children who had not attained their eleventh birthday. One hundred and eighty-six were babies under a year. The youngest child for whom an adoption petition was filed was five days old. The adoption process does, therefore, apply very largely to a group whose claim for protection upon the public is unmistakable.

FOR practical purposes of study, the Children's Commission grouped all of the adoptions into six classes:

Group I	Adults	48
Group II	Minors adopted by relatives	303
	Legitimate	241
	Illegitimate	60
	Legitimacy undetermined	2
Group III	Minors adopted by non-relatives with natural families unknown to social agencies	246
	Legitimate	151
	Illegitimate	81
	Legitimacy undetermined	14
Group IV	Minors adopted by non-relatives with natural families known to social agencies (agencies *not* participating in the adoption, however).	176
	Legitimate	87
	Illegitimate	89
Group V	Minors placed for adoption by social agencies	214
	Legitimate	48
	Illegitimate	128
	Legitimacy undetermined	38
Group VI	Adoptions by deed	34
Record impounded		1

Nearly one third of all the adoptions were effected by relatives of the natural parents by blood or marriage. The adopting relatives were as follows:

Relatives	Legitimate Minors	Illegitimate Minors	Minors of Undetermined Legitimacy
Total	241	60	2
Stepfathers	70	32	2
Putative fathers	..	7	..
Stepmothers	5	..	..
Sisters	2	..	..
Paternal relatives	63	4	..
Maternal relatives	87	17	..
Blood relationship not described precisely	14	..	..

The children placed for adoption by social agencies, were carefully followed up in the agencies' records. Schedules intended to measure the extent of recorded information were secured in 167 cases. The amount and kind of recorded information regarding the child and his famliy and the adopting home is a good test of the quality of the technical skill employed in handling those cases. It was not, however, to test or compare the work of individual agencies that this inquiry was made, but to see in what proportion of cases

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certain given items of information were a matter of record with the whole group of agencies.

In two of the 167 instances, because of intimate contacts between the adopting people and those in authority in the social agencies, no records of any investigation in the adopting home were made. The following figures refer, therefore to 165 recorded investigations: Of these, 139 recorded the fact as to whether the adopting family owned or rented its home; 32 reported previous address for the adopting family; 98 recorded both the occupation and the income of the adopting father; 40 gave the occupation alone; 89 gave the ocupation, usually "housewife," of the adopting mother; 26 cases gave neither ocupation nor income of the adopting father; 27 made reference to savings, 17 to insurance. In only 45 instances were there any references to any other members of the child's household; such as the relationship to the adopting family or the ages, occupations and physical condition of these other members. In only 53 cases was there any reference to the type of neighborhood in which the adopting family lived; 85 gave the number of rooms in the home; in 124 instances was there some description of the general condition of the house; in 100 cases the quality of the housekeeping was described; in 129 cases the fact as to whether or not the child was to have a separate room was recorded; in 96 cases the type of bathing facilities was described; in 79 cases mention was made of yard, porch or playground space. In 88 instances the fact as to whether or not household help was employed was mentioned; and in 40 the manner in which the laundry was done. In only 55 instances was there any indication as to whether the adopting parents understood child feeding; and in 64 cases the medical service employed by the family was a matter of record. In 125 instances the church connection of the adopting father and in 134 instances the church connection of the adopting mother were recorded. The recreational interests of adopting fathers were described in 18 cases and the recreational interests of adopting mothers were described in 20. Membership in clubs and lodges was given in 7 instances for adopting fathers and in 4 instances for adopting mothers. The length of time that the adopting people had been married was given in 71 instances; their reasons for wishing to adopt the child were given in 137 instances. Indication of the educational attainment of the adopting father appears in 57 cases; of the adopting mother in 63 cases; the physical condition of the adopting father was recorded in 13 cases, and of the adopting mother in 27 cases; some indication of the temperament of the adopting father is given in 89 cases and the temperament of the mother in 105 cases. The opinions of friends and neighbors, clergymen, physicians and other persons who knew the family, were secured in 135 cases; the occupation of these sponsors were given in 49 cases; whether or not they were related to the adopting people was given in 78 cases. The amount of information regarding the child which was given to the adopting people was a matter of record in 80 cases. This item of information is important because the policies of the agencies vary from telling adopting people everything that the agency knows about a child to telling next to nothing.

WITH regard to the quality of what is called admission work, that is, the study of the situation in the natural family which underlies the decision to separate a child from its parents, the situation can, perhaps, be summarized by saying that in the Philadelphia community there

The Padlocked Baby

IN March 1924 a petition for adoption was filed and signed the same day. A man and his wife, living in a colored section of the city wished to adopt an illegitimate baby girl, ten months old. The adopting people are described as cousins of the mother, who signed consent for the adoption. No information regarding occupation, income, or reasons for the adoption is included in the petition which was drawn and signed by a clerk of one of the courts. A physician and a clergyman sign as vouchers for this couple.

The report by the S. P. C. C. follows:

A complaint came to us early in August, 1924, that Mrs. E. goes out to work every day, and that there is no one to look after the baby. Our investigation revealed that Mrs. E. was a junk gatherer.

When on the first visit the agent entered the yard through the alley Mrs. E. began to laugh and act crazily. We asked her to stop acting so and come in out of the sun. The first floor of the house was piled up with junk—such as old shoes, old clothes, bits of metal, everything gathered from the streets. In the yard, which was also in a frightful condition, was a baby carriage which Mrs. E. said she had used for gathering junk. On the second floor there was a large bed and a baby's crib; the baby was fairly clean, due to the fact, apparently, that Mrs. E. took five minutes before bringing her to see us. The child looked undernourished and unkempt, and apparently needed fresh air and food. Mrs. E. gave the name of the mother and said the name of the father was unknown; that the mother had left this child in her home and she adopted it legally. Mrs. E. stated that she was a *widow;* she earned her living by collecting and selling junk; she showed our agent the record of Cradle Roll of a nearby colored church where the child was entered. She said she did not know where the mother was or anything at all about her.

Our agent made a complaint in Juvenile Court on August 18, 1924. In September we made another call at the home. A neighbor said that Mrs. E. was out but that baby was in the house. We tried to gain admittance; waited one hour; heard no cries or sound of baby. A policeman, sent to assist us, entered the house by a window on the second floor. The door of bedroom was padlocked. Neither the agent nor the officer felt it wise to break the lock since they heard no cries. In another half hour Mrs. E. returned. She said she had been out of the house only a few minutes. She took the officer and the agent to the second story room (which was padlocked), and the baby was found in the carriage in a frightful state; the odor was overpowering. Mrs. E. took the baby on her lap; she thought the visit a huge joke. She showed us a card, saying that it had just come from the City Hall and that the adoption papers were already signed. . . .

After diligent search at the City Hall we brought to light the adoption record of last March. When interviewed, the physician who vouched for the adopting woman said he did not know much of her—just knew her casually; he had never visited the home nor had he seen the child since it had been in her care. He felt that she was erratic; but here was a baby whom nobody wanted and if Mr. (?) and Mrs. E. wanted it—it seemed to be the best means of giving the child a future. He had never been in Mrs. E.'s home. If the conditions are as explained he would certainly take steps at once to remove his name from petition.

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is a very large number of children's agencies with a wide range of standards of work and with varying policies with regard to this point. Some make a very earnest attempt to keep mothers and babies together, which is often the hard road to follow, while others for a wide variety of reasons feel that they are doing the mother or the child a service if they separate them and find an adopting home for the child. As this aspect of the case was a refinement which the Children's Commission felt could await study until the more glaring abuses of the adoption system were cleaned up, there was not a sufficiently detailed examination and study of the situation to warrant any conclusions at this time.

Perhaps the most significant point that can be made now is the exceedingly small number of children placed for adoption in Philadelphia County by agencies engaged in this form of service in comparison with the number that went through on direct application to the court. An average of less than forty agency adoptions a year in a community of more than four hundred thousand homes certainly indicates that the number of children in the custody of social agencies whom they consider available for adoption is almost negligible, as the number of applications from persons wishing to adopt always exceeds the supply of children.

THE comparatively large group of children who are not adopted by relatives and not placed by agencies are the ones who seem primarily in need of protection by the courts themselves. This raises the interesting point with regard to developing social service in the courts. As matters now stand, six different courts in Philadelphia County have and exercise the power to decree adoptions. Some courts have as many as one adoption a week, while others have an average of one a month. In all probability a better job would be done if all the adoption work of the county were concentrated in one court where it could receive special attention and study. Such a centralization would not amass a hampering volume of work. At most, the adoptions would probably not exceed four or five a week, and if the proper waiting period were made obligatory by law there would be ample time for investigations.

The work of any adoption court will be greatly colored by the attitude of those in authority regarding the very nature of adoption itself. Is adoption to be regarded as the right of any citizen who can find some parent or agency willing to give a child into his keeping, provided he can keep out of jail—though we have recently heard of a man in prison who filed an adoption petition—not, of course giving his address? Or is it a privilege which he may be allowed to enjoy provided he can show positive assets of security and of home life, of an ability to train and educate a child?

To a very large extent the social customs of the community condition results in the field of adoption. If children are handed on carelessly, if parents are encouraged to give up their children quickly and easily, if advertisement of a traffic in children is permitted, if children's agencies place children in homes carelessly selected, a series of instances will arise in which would-be adopting parents are allowed to become attached to children whom they will insist upon adopting, in such a way that any court will find itself at a great disadvantage in attempting to balk their desires. If, on the other hand, the community and the agencies dealing with this problem can so arrange that parents in distress will seek the aid and assistance of those who will help them and, who, when children must be given up, will have extensive information about the homes of people willing and equipped to give desirable home life to an adopted child, the problems of the court will be materially reduced. However, the responsibility for decreeing an adoption of doubtful benefit or positive harm to the child, rests with the court, even though it is the community which has failed to *prevent* an undesirable situation. It would seem to be the duty of such courts, as it is the duty of the private citizen who discovers children in markedly unsuitable homes, to report the case to the authorities whose business it is to protect children from gross neglect and abuse.

At the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature the Children's Commission will offer amendments to the adoption statutes to do away entirely with the process of adoption of minors by deed and to incorporate into the judicial adoption process safeguards which will make it impossible for any judge hereafter unwittingly to decree adoptions such as those decribed in the cases which accompany this article. Among those recommendations is one that the judge shall invariably see the adopting people and the child himself. The Children's Commission has shaped all of its recommendations to the end that facts as well as words will be brought to bear on the situation when an adoption is being decided.

NEVA R. DEARDORFF

What Is Social Work?

THE inquiring reporter, pad in hand, has ventured into the sacred precincts of social work. In this case he happened to be an educated reporter, a student in the department of social work at the University of Toledo, whose members were asked to interview ten "men on the streets" of Toledo asking them:

1. What is your conception of social work?
2. Do you believe in such work?
3. If you do, why do you? If you don't, why don't you?

Of course, considered in bulk, the answer was "Some do and some don't." It is significant of something, however, probably the ineptitude of publicity departments, that even after those had been deducted who believed in social work though they didn't know exactly what it was, there remained 53 of the 350 persons interviewed who admitted themselves so ignorant that they could not hazard an opinion of any sort, as for example, the gentleman who said "I am a good Republican and haven't time to look up any new theories."

Forty-five of the remainder thought that social work was "giving groceries and clothes" or something else equally tangible; seven others felt that sometimes a little advice was thrown in with the groceries for good measure; six added the thought that social work meant "charity for the worthy" or "keeping the liar from getting by"; sixteen had a comfortingly exalted idea of its functions—"Nothing is more beautiful and wonderful—a sort of uplift work," on the one hand, and on the other, the appalling picture of "A lot of women getting together to uplift those who need it." Three saw it as a Christian duty, and an equal number as a method of increasing democracy. Seventy-five—or a little more than a fifth, gave a fairly clear description of it, suggesting its constructive and organized nature. This was not always orthodox—witness the German grocer who declared it "Doing charity as a business instead of a profit; I give my groceries by the charity people, and they do my charity for me like my banker does my money for me."

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Queried as to why they believe in it, if they did, the 350 replied somewhat as follows:

It makes for a better community or nation or citizenship. (32)

Training and experience are necessary to solve individual or social problems. (23)

"We have to be trained to do right with the hair," said a marceller, "so how can you expect a person to do right for all the problems a person has without training?"

Without it, many people would suffer. (16)

It is our duty to help others. (14)

It is necessary. (9)

"It is necessary to keep unfortunates contented; if they are idle and hungry they become desperate and this leads to crime," etc.

It helps the worthy. (8)

"When I did my own charity I got stung. I had no time to look out for the dead-beats; that is the business of the charity worker.

Five thought that it tended to equalize the classes; six thought it "a valuable asset in the community"; and the same number said that it protected children and that it reduced pauperism more effectively than individual effort. Still another six simply believed. Three said that it avoided duplication, two that it "eliminated annoyance by beggars," and two that it cared for the feebleminded (whether as worker or client is not specified). Other answers were even more miscellaneous. *Only four* declared that it acted as prevention as well as cure of social evils.

When it came to reasons for not believing in social work, the outlook for pleasing the public grew even darker. Social workers, apparently, are paid too much and too little; they are trained too much and not at all; they are too nosey and they are not at all interested in people, just in their file systems. They are slushy with emotion and they have no sentiment. Social work is the safety valve of the rich and the tool of the grasping. It encourages the shiftless and permits the survival of the unfit, yet help should be given freely.

Several left not even a loophole for improvement. "Social work does no good; only those who are queer, or who soon become queer do it." "Believe me, if I were your mother you'd never get into this social work field." "Social work is unnecessary, as there is no want; God will provide."

Social workers, however may take heart from the fact that of the 350 interviewed, nearly 196 believed in social work or were favorable to it, while 59 condemned it. Another 42 believed in it to a certain extent but had criticisms, and the aforementioned 53 did not know what it was. It is planned to repeat the experiment each year, using the same schedules, to try to gage the increase in the general understanding.

Keeping Children Well In Institutions

THE Cleveland Children's Bureau serves as the central planning center for needy children in Cleveland and particularly as the investigating and case-work agency for the twenty-three child-caring institutions of the city. In July 1923, the bureau added medical service to its already existing child placing organization, to facilitate a more adequate solution of the social problems involved, as well as to give improved medical attention to the children committed to the care of the various institutions. The clinic also serves the children placed in boarding and adoptive homes by the Cleveland Humane Society.

Children in Cleveland Institutions

Total children examined	852
Number of children with defects	808
Number of children without defects	44
Per cent of 852 children with defects	95
Per cent of 852 children without defects	5
Total number of defects found	2,097
Average number of defects per child	2.46

1. CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Total number of defects	2,097	Per cent
Dental caries	470	22.4
Simple goitre	451	21.06
Malnutrition	193	9.2
Eye disturbances	165	7.9
Abnormalities Genitalia	123	5.8
Diseased tonsils	110	5.2
Nervous disease (obvious)	41	2.0
Other defects	544	25.9

2. CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

(Based upon 852 examinations)

Per cent of 852 children with	
Dental caries	55.
Goiter	53.
Malnutrition	22.6
Eye disturbances	19.4
Diseased genitalia	14.4
Diseased tonsils	12.9
Nervous disease (obvious)	4.8
Other defects	64.

The organization of the medical division is unique among agency medical clinics. The clinic is centrally located as a definite department of the dispensary of Lakeside Hospital and operates on the same basis as any other dispensary department. The advantages of this associated arrangement are quite evident: It eliminates the necessity for a separate clinic, saving duplication of service already at hand; provides immediately the highest type of consultation service in special conditions, as well as all laboratory measures, the proper social service direction from the medical standpoint, and the direction of hospital and dispensary authorities in medical problems of a community nature relative to the medical profession at large. It gives adequate contact with the modern trend in pediatrics and child-health work through consultation with the heads of the Department of Pediatrics of the Lakeside Hospital, and provides dental care for dependent children for whom service is not available elsewhere.

The personnel of this centralized clinic consists of a medical director, trained in pediatrics, who acts as the medical examiner; and an experienced steering-clerk, who has charge of clearing the cases, keeping the records, interpreting the examiner's findings, directing the follow-up work—all subject to the approval and supervision of the head social worker in the Department of Pediatrics of the Lakeside Hospital.

The dependent children prior to their admission into an institution or a boarding home are brought to the clinic by the field workers in charge of the cases. The medical examiner examines each child, and the results of the examination together with proper recommendations are recorded on the triplicate steering blank which accompanies the case

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Health Program for Child Caring Institutions

Initial or entrance complete physical examination to include:

General development; state of nutrition; age; height; weight; average weight; body temperature; condition of skin, lymph glands, scalp, head, ears, eyes, vision, nose, mouth, teeth, throat, tonsils, adenoids, neck (goitre), chest, heart, lungs, abdomen, genitalia, extremities, osseous system, neuro-muscular system.

A competent physician, either skilled or trained in work with children, preferably a physician who has vision of preventive work, should make the first examination, and present exact recommendations for each individual case.

Institutional facilities for the removal and prevention of defects and disease.

Observation ward or cottage where children may remain two weeks before mingling in main institutions.

Isolation quarters for cases of contagious and infectious disease.

Hospital quarters for care of the sick (medical care) and hospital quarters for operative procedures (surgical care) —either of which may be within an institution or outside it by cooperative relation with a hospital or dispensary, the preferred arrangement.

Preventive measures conducted by visiting physician at the institution.

1. Small-pox vaccination.
2. (a) Schick Tests.
   (b) Dick test (pending).
   (c) Toxin-antitoxin immunization for diphtheria.
3. Prevention of goiter by iodide.
4. Nose and throat cultures routine—upon admission and during outbreak of diphtheria.

Dietary measures.

1. Diet should consist both quantitatively and qualitatively of the required food elements—protein, fat, carbohydrate, salts, vitamins.
2. Special treatment of malnutrition, following the removal of all defects, includes specific additions to diet plus bi-monthly weighing, rest periods, regulation of exercise and sleep.

Laboratory methods (usually performed outside of institution).

1. X-Ray examination.
2. Wasserman test.
3. Tuberculin test.
4. Vaginal smear. All to be done upon recommendation of the physician.

Special examination by specialist for eye, ears, nose, throat. Urinary tract with examination of urine, etc. Skin diseases and other consultation necessities.

Dental care; with admission dental examination and re-examination every six months. For the larger groups this may be performed by a dentist within the institution; for the smaller groups by an outside dental association.

Local hygienic measures—as cleanliness, individual towels, care of teeth, ventilation, etc.

There should be a reexamination of all children both from medical and dental standpoint every six months.

Adequate though brief medical records should be kept to record all medical and dental care performed. (A uniform medical blank has been developed and is in use in most of the institutions.)

No child should be discharged from the institution until his defects have been removed. If this must be done there should be a serious attempt to follow-up those in subsequent charge of the child.

to the clinic. Subsequently, one blank is filed at the clinic, a second is sent to the institutional medical attendant, and the third to the social worker in charge of the particular case.

For institutional children, the institution assumes the primary burden for the removal of the defects noted; while the responsibility for the removal of the defects of the boarding-home children lies solely with the clinic. The remedial work for the institutional children is performed by the visiting physicians, by dentists, and by a conveniently located or desirable hospital. The boarding-home children return at intervals to the clinic for further medical care, according to their needs.

Apart from its function as a local examining clinic, the most important purpose of this organization is to serve the various child-caring institutions in an individual medical way, incorporating modern child health measures on their own programs. The paramount object is to centralize and standardize the many measures necessary in the field of preventive medicine. The approach is made by the bureau physician in collaboration with the bureau's social workers working with the institutional authorities, especially the visiting physicians and the medical attendants.

As a result of our contact with fifteen of the twenty-three child-caring institutions in Cleveland, we have devised a medical program as a goal for which to strive in each institution.

Many additions, replacements, reorganizations must be made before such a plan can be inaugurated and put into effect in institutions, where the present organization often is inadequate, and where such an innovation is handicapped by the numerous other interests required by form of the institutional authorities. Our examination of 852 children demonstrates strikingly the prevalence of certain common remediable and preventable defects, such as dental caries, simple goiter, diseased tonsils, malnutrition (diagnosed from the physical examination of the child, using the height-weight tables as an index) and eye disturbances, which together outweigh all other conditions combined. Health work is a fundamental requirement for the dependent child, probably more imperative than for more fortunate children in the usual family environment.

SPENCER A. WAHL, M. D.

PUBLICATION No. 139 brings from the Children's Bureau a compilation of Laws Relating to Interstate Placement of Dependent Children, with a convenient tabular analysis of state legislation on the "importation" of dependent children, and the text of the state laws, compiled by Lulu L. Eckman of the bureau staff, and a summary of them by Emelyn Foster Peck. The earliest law on the "importation" of dependent children was enacted by Michigan in 1887; and the records are carried through the 1924 legislation available at the time of publication. The report was prepared at the request of a conference of state officials responsible for the care of de-

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pendent children in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Delaware.

GASOLINE GYPSIES who camp out in the offices of social agencies should be treated in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Agreement, according to a ruling made at the recent meeting of the Transportation Committee of Allied National Agencies. The rules for signers of the agreement promulgated by the committee provide in general that the welfare of the client must have the emphasis in questions of transportation except in cases of public agencies, where the settlement laws of the state shall be the governing factor; that there shall be verification of facts concerning conditions at destination and approval from that place; that through transportation shall be arranged for before the start of the journey; that "passing on" is forbidden; that disagreement between two concerned agencies be appealed. Special mention is made in the rules concerning seekers for work or health. The committee, which may be addressed through its secretary, Ruth Hill, Room 706, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City, hopes that the serious question of the automobile migrant family may be taken up at the national conference.

IN REPORTING its third year of work the Jewish Board of Guardians of New York, successors of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, calls attention to the fact that, contrary to popular impression, the greatest number of children in its preventive departments for boys and girls from nine to sixteen come *not* through the Children's Court, but from the parents themselves. During 1923 the help of the Board of Guardians was asked in the cases of 476 children who showed symptoms of juvenile delinquency which had not yet involved treatment in a correctional institution. Of these 476 new cases only 9 per cent came through the Children's Court; 19 per cent each (disregarding fractions of one per cent) from the social agencies, the public schools, and the Attendance Bureau of the Board of Education, and 30 per cent from the parents themselves! These figures in the opinion of the Board "indicate the growing confidence of parents in the work of our organization and they also indicate the tremendous growth of our contact with the most important agency in the life of the child, namely, the public school."

TWO thrifty New York families would have had six Christmas baskets apiece if their pleas to the social agencies had been granted and there had been no Christmas Clearing Bureau. Up to Christmas Eve the registration at the bureau for Manhattan and the Bronx was nearly 15,000; that in Brooklyn, just short of 7,000. In the former case 14 per cent of the applications were duplicates, in the latter 17 per cent. One benevolent gentleman filed a list of eighty names, only to learn that fifty had been provided for otherwise. By the simple expedient of registration at the bureau, in which many groups, including the Elks, cooperated, nearly 3,500 Christmas baskets were diverted from families who already had goodies in prospect to other families for whom no plans had been made. According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Information of the Charity Organization Society, a total of some 54,000 Christmas baskets—enough to give one to each family in a city the size of Denver—were handed out in two boroughs of New York on Christmas day. "In so far as Christmas celebration has given children and even adults happy memories for future and perhaps gloomier days, it has been money well spent," says the C. O. S., "though it lasted but a day. As to the wisdom of all that was done there is much that might be questioned. One wonders, for instance, if 54,000 families needed Christmas baskets; if perhaps the community and they might have been served more fittingly and lastingly in other ways. Were 54,000 Christmas dinners the gifts which the community took most joy in—or were they the easiest thing to think of and the conventional gift to make? We wonder."

A CORNER SALOON in Hell's Kitchen of New York City, known in its pre-prohibition prime as The Goats, has succumbed to the march of the Salvation Army. Purchased for $47,597 and repainted and remodelled for another $8,500, it now provides living quarters for 84 working women. There were numerous clubs and homes for working girls; there were some homes for women too old to work; the new shelter is designed especially for women no longer young yet still able to earn a little something at scrubbing or laundering or some other job. They pay thirty-five or forty cents a night for their rooms and they may stay as long as they please. Each of them has her own room or cubicle (once the cubicle of Turkish baths where the old soaks sobered up). There is a laundry in the basement which all may use. Women who work in the day time have a different floor from those who scrub offices all night, so that they shall not disturb each other in coming and going. The shelter is under the general direction of Colonel Bovill.

BETWEEN a statistical table at the front and a financial statement at the back, which take care of the necessary exactitudes, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities tells an unusually interesting story of its work for 1923-4 in its forty-sixth annual report, entitled Tides of Life. A budget of $200,000 underwritten by nearly 25,000 contributors, made possible its unusually varied program, which included service and relief of needy families, a social service exchange, aid and employment for the blind, crippled and other handicapped, a health and tuberculosis program (including health examinations) a woodyard to provide employment for men and a laundry for the training and employment of women (both of these nearly self-supporting) a day nursery, and various activities relating to housing, the courts, mendicancy, and addresses in churches and before other organized groups.

THAT POOR FAMILIES are likely to include many children, and children who are likely to be stupid, lazy, retarded in school, has often been stated as a matter of opinion or observation. A recent study of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station reduces these observations to a matter of scientific statement. Children born in 1908 and who now represent nearly six hundred families in the public schools of Davenport, Iowa, were studied. The records of the confidential exchange, the juvenile court, the school dental clinic, and the indigent book list for 1923 were consulted to see which families had obtained public or private charitable relief and the families were classified as independent (with no record of relief), and occasionally, intermittently or chronically dependent. Chronic dependency was four times as frequent among families with seven or more children than in the families with less than that number. The average intelligence quotient of the children from the independent families was markedly higher (by 8.9 plus or minus .65) than was that of the children of dependent families; they were further advanced in school for their age, with an average difference of more than half a grade of school progress at 16 in addition to the differences related to mental-test ability; their energy rating was 10.4 plus or minus 1.0 as compared to 1.1 plus or minus 1.9 for all dependents and —10.1 plus or minus 4.1 for the chronic dependents. Under the Iowa law, children between fourteen and sixteen may obtain work-permits under certain conditions, one of which is that they attend continuation school. On the records of this continuation school, appeared the names of 22 per cent of the children from families with five or more living children; of only 11.8 per cent of those with families of four living children. The abstract of the Iowa study from which these data are drawn was made for The Survey by Hornell Hart.

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INDUSTRY

Fascinating Numbers

THE MAIDEN: . . . Now the world is opening out for me. More than the world: the universe. Even little things are turning out to be great things, and becoming intensely interesting. Have you ever thought about the properties of numbers?

THE YOUTH (*sitting up, markedly disenchanted*): Numbers! ! ! I cannot imagine anything drier or more repulsive.

THE MAIDEN: They are fascinating, just fascinating. I want to get away from our eternal dancing and music, and just sit down by myself and think about numbers.

—*From Back to Methuselah*

IN these days when the very currents of the air are buffeted by propaganda and counterpropaganda, when legislative lobbies masquerade as scientific research institutions, when scientists of expert rank bear contradictory witness to the confusion of public opinion, it is refreshing to find scholars capable of getting away from the dancing and spellbinding music, sitting down by themselves and thinking about numbers. It is the policy of the National Bureau of Economic Research, of which Edwin F. Gay and Wesley C. Mitchell are research directors, to assemble and present objective facts as free as possible from subjective opinion. The bureau was organized in 1920 in response to a widely expressed demand for exact and impartial determinations of fact with respect to economic, social and industrial problems, as the essential basis of fruitful discussion among citizens of divergent views on questions of public policy. Since that time it has published a number of studies, notably Income in the United States, Its Amount and Distribution, Business Cycles and Unemployment, Employment Hours and Earnings in Prosperity and Depression, which, while unequal in their approximation to the bureau's ideal, have greatly strengthened the quantitative foundations of economics as an objective science.

No one who has attempted the very difficult task of disengaging the pure gold of fact from bias, prejudgment and subjective opinion in fields of human activity where vitality is so largely synonymous with empassioned purpose, will expect complete success in so heroic an enterprise. The bureau itself bears the scars of birth amid the tug and pull of prejudice. To safeguard its ideal of impartiality, it runs all of its studies in advance of publication through the gauntlet of a right-and-left-wing board of directors composed of business men, manufacturers, trade unionists and socialists. Catholic as its board of directors is, it contains no churchmen as such, no syndicalists and no communists. Yet, as the woman suffragists used to say of women, even communists are people, distasteful as that fact may be to many of their fellow passengers on this terrestrial ship. And on occasion the influence of prejudgment has left its mark on the bureau's publications, as when in its study of Business Cycles and Unemployment, made for the President's Conference of Unemployment, it expressed concurrence in Secretary Hoover's fatalistic definition of the cycle as a "*constant* recurrence of irregularly separated booms and slumps" by adding that "business cycles run an *unceasing* round." This lapse into prejudgment at the outset of an inquiry a main object of which was to determine whether the cycle was, indeed, a meteorological phenomenon beyond human control or merely a by-product of immature industrial organization—the manifestation of a 'natural law' or merely of bad human habits—illustrates the almost superhuman difficulties that beset the quest of pure objectivity. But there are few tasks whose conscientious performance is more vital to our democratic institutions with their dependence upon accurately informed public opinion. In its latest report, a study of The Growth of American Trade Unions by Leo Wolman, the bureau has attained a degree of objectivity so pure as to be almost disconcerting, so great is the inrush of unanswered questions through the doors which the recorded facts open. Here are numbers endlessly fascinating to anyone for whom the growth of American trade unions has any interest at all.

Growth of Union Membership, 1910-1920

	Total Wage-Earners	Trade Union Membership in U. S.	Per Cent Organized	Total Wage-Earners Excluding Agriculture	Trade Union Membership in U. S.	Per Cent Organized
1920	26,080,689	4,881,200	18.7	23,480,077	4,881,200	20.8
1910	22,406,714	2,101,502	9.4	19,262,941	2,101,502	10.9

Major Divisions of Industry	Per Cent Organized 1920	1910
Extraction of Minerals	41.0	27.3
Manufacturing Industries	23.2	11.6
Transportation	37.1	17.1
Building Trades	25.4	16.4
Stationary Engineers	12.4	4.6
Stationary Firemen	19.9	9.6
Trade	1.1	1.0
Professional Service	5.4	4.6
Clerical Occupations	8.3	1.8
Domestic and Personal Service	3.8	2.0
Public Service	7.3	2.5

From the nature of his problem—the statistical determination of the numerical changes in the membership of American trade unions during the past forty-four years—it follows that Mr. Wolman presents the harvest of his inquiry in an imposing array of tables and charts from which the last drop of subjective opinion has been squeezed. But it would be misleading to convey the impression that this is a feast of ungarnished numbers like a book of logarithmic tables. There are five introductory and explanatory chapters of text setting forth the method and scope of the inquiry, reviewing the changes in union membership during the period 1880-1923, analysing the working population of the United States during the decade 1910-1920, auditing the number of women

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Extent of Organization Among Persons Ten Years of Age and Over Engaged in Certain Selected Occupations: 1920

Occupation	Number of Persons in Occupation			Number of Members of Trade Unions in Occupation			Name of Organization	Percentage Organized		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Actors and showmen	48,172	33,818	14,354	19,000	11,600	7,400		39.4	34.3	51.6
				9,000	5,100	3,900	Actors and Artists			
				10,000	6,500	3,500	Vaudeville Artists			
Bakers	126,696	109,074	17,622	26,900	26,900		Bakery Workers	21.2	24.7	
Barbers	182,965	182,965		42,700	42,700		Barbers	23.3	23.3	
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	295,313	293,313		51,900	51,900			17.6	17.6	
				46,500	46,500		Blacksmiths			
				5,400	5,400		Horse Shoers			
Brick and stone masons	138,878	138,878		69,500	69,500		Bricklayers	50.0	50.0	
Carpenters and joiners	892,005	892,005		360,900	360,900			40.5	40.5	
				355,200	355,200		Carpenters			
				5,700	5,700		Lathers			
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	140,165	128,859	11,306	65,100	63,100	2,000	Typographical Union	46.4	49.0	17.7
Electrotypers and stereotypers	5,484	5,484		5,700	5,700		Stereotypers			
Locomotive engineers	109,899	109,899		80,400	80,400		Locomotive Engineers	73.2	73.2	
Locomotive firemen	91,345	91,345		117,100	117,100		Locomotive Firemen			
Machinists and millwrights	934,102	934,102		316,700	316,200	500	Machinists	33.9	33.9	
Mail carriers	91,451	90,131	1,320	22,700	22,700			24.8	25.2	
				22,400	22,400		Letter Carriers			
				300	300		Letter Carriers, Rural			
Molders, founders, casters (metal) and coremakers	123,668	123,668		53,700	53,700		Molders	43.4	43.4	
Musicians and teachers of music	130,265	57,587	72,678	65,000	62,400	2,600	Musicians	49.9		
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers and paperhangers	343,541	339,798	3,743	100,000	100,000		Painters	29.1	29.4	
Pattern makers	27,663	27,663		8,400	8,400		Pattern Makers	30.3	30.3	
Plasterers	38,647	38,647		18,000	18,000		Plasterers	46.6	46.6	
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	214,101	214,101		71,700	71,700		Plumbers	33.5	33.5	
Railway conductors	74,539	74,539		53,700	53,700			72.0	72.0	
				52,500	52,500		Railway Conductors			
				1,200	1,200		Sleeping Car Conductors			
Stationary engineers	242,064	242,064		30,000	30,000		Steam Engineers	12.4	12.4	
Stationary firemen	143,862	143,862		28,600	28,600		Stationary Firemen	19.9	19.9	
Teachers (school)	752,055	116,848	635,207	8,600	3,400	5,200	Amer. Fed. of Teachers	1.1	2.9	0.8
Teamsters	925,895	923,897	1,998	110,100	110,100		Teamsters	11.9	11.9	
Telephone operators	190,160	11,781	178,379	11,600		11,600	Electrical Workers	6.1		6.5

Figures in these columns are taken from U. S. Census of Occupations, 1920.

in trade unions in these same two census years. Neither does Mr. Wolman limit himself in all of these chapters to a bald verbal restatement of the numbers displayed in the tables. Where the causes of gross fluctuations are matters of common agreement he does not hesitate to state them. For example, the membership of our trade unions has during the last half century twice reached towering peaks from which it has later slid back, first in 1887 when it rose from sea-level to 1,000,000, and again in 1920 when it passed the 5,000,000 mark. Mr. Wolman makes these volcanic upthrusts the occasion for penetrating comment upon Knights of Labor and the character and state of the labor movement in their day, and upon the effects of the world war not only trade union membership in general but also on the particular groups that were most violently storm-tossed by the war. In general, however, the text is designed not to bias the reader's judgment but simply to place in his hands a magnifying glass, or, to alter the figure, to illumine the statistical landscape as with a searchlight so that no significant feature shall be missed. Here are numbers, fascinating numbers, rich in matter to think about.

Why should the trades listed in the above table be conspicuous among all the millions of American wage-workers by their capacity for organization? What are the peculiarities of their occupations that make for trade unionism? Why should the membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen exceed the number of persons actively engaged in the occupation? Why should the percentage organized among stationary firemen be so much smaller than among firemen who stoke boilers on wheels? Why should female actors and vaudeville artists show such a strong predilection for trade union organization while school teachers show no such inclination at all? Why if the trade union seems good to fifty per cent of the brick and stone masons does it leave the other fifty per cent indifferent or hostile? Why do trade unions exist at all? What gave them birth? What functions do they perform? Are they undermining our democratic institutions, or are they protecting them by laying the foundations of democracy in industry? What in the light of their history is their future likely to be?

Knowing Mr. Wolman as we do, we are sure that innumerable questions like these rushed in upon him through the doors which his facts opened and importuned him for answers. They will assail every one who turns his mind to these re-

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cords. It has been said that facts without the capacity to interpret and use them are as dust in the wind; it should also be said that opinions based upon incomplete or distorted facts are as a devastating plague. Here are facts complete as skilled and patient research can make them, as free from all color of subjective opinion as facts can be that must pass through the complex and colorful sieve of the mind. Who can doubt that they will bear fruit in scores of special inquiries inspired by the questions they provoke—inquiries that will bring rich argosies to port because they will have these charts to guide them?

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

Odd Jobbers

TO most persons familiar with labor conditions the term "casual laborer" suggests the wandering workers so ably described by the late Carlton Parker and by Professor Lescohier. They think of workers who travel from lumbering to construction work on the railways, from construction work to the fields, where from June to late September they migrate with the sun, helping with the pea harvest, the wheat crop, the fruit harvest, and perhaps finish their yearly round with a month or more in the canneries. Yet it would perhaps be more acurate to call these workers "seasonal laborers," for the type of work they do is to a great extent controlled by conditions of temperature and climate. It is the odd-job man who is the true casual.

Everyone has seen men wandering about cities looking for odd jobs. You may hire one to mow your lawn and clean up the yard. If you are a housewife you may employ one to beat rugs. If you are a manufacturer or builder you may want men for a few hours to shovel coal, to unload cement, to handle concrete. Such men often wander about from plant to plant throughout the morning looking for odd-jobs. By the middle of the afternoon they congregate on park benches and at street corners. In small towns they are familiar characters, known to most of the townspeople, ready to do unskilled tasks of all sorts, but none too eager to accept a steady job.

How many thousands of such men there are in the average city it would be difficult to say. They fulfil a definite economic function, for they do work which needs to be done and which does not require steady workers. The placement of these men and the elimination of the time they waste in looking for jobs should make up an important part of the work of public employment agencies. The pay they get on each job is so small that private agencies are hardly likely to find their placement profitable, assuming that no more serious objections to private agencies were at hand.

The Public Employment Office of Milwaukee, a cooperative venture operated jointly by the city, county and state, has met the problem of these men in an interesting manner. About five years ago the office rented quarters in the heart of the rooming-house district of the city and set up a separate division for the placement of transient lumber and railroad workers and of the casual laborers here described. Since that time the placement of casual labor has become so important that it now constitutes the principal task of what has come to be known as the Casual Labor Office.

An employer desiring men for any type of unskilled work lasting an hour or a day is likely to call up the office and place an order. The men gather at the office as early as six in the morning, the opening hour, and wait for orders to come in. When one comes the superintendent announces it to the men, mentioning the type of work and the pay per hour, and asks for applicants. From these he chooses the required number, gives them a card of introduction and sends them off to the employer. In busy times, of course, many jobs cannot be filled.

The importance of this work and the economy in time and money it means to both employers and men is apparent from the accompanying table, giving the number of men wanted by employers, and the number of men actually employed on being sent out from the office, during the fiscal year 1923-1924, month by month. The decline during the spring and early summer of 1924 was due to the industrial depression existing at the time, while the slump from November to February represents the usual winter condition in this type of work. The figures for the summer and early fall of 1925 represent the situation during a period of considerable industrial activity.

1923-1924	HELP WANTED	PLACEMENTS
July	4,931	4,296
August	4,578	4,246
September	4,760	4,323
October	5,598	5,121
November	2,809	2,774
December	1,057	1,013
January	1,423	1,351
February	2,063	1,876
March	1,397	1,259
April	2,027	1,790
May	2,222	2,130
June	1,804	1,653
Totals 1923-1924	34,669	31,832

In former years men seeking odd-jobs made the rounds of the plants every morning and employers did their hiring at the gate. This is still done to some extent, of course, for during days when few orders come into the casual office the men, after waiting several hours, try their luck in the old way. But a glance at the figures is enough to show that much is saved to employers and men by the public office. The problem of improvement is the one familiar to all public employment offices. It requires for its solution the further and continuous education of employers and men in the use of the facilities offered.

To what extent do the men rely on the Casual Labor Office, and what is the exact nature of their work? A glance at the records will tell us. The registration cards of eight different men who had been sent to jobs more than three times were chosen at random for this purpose. The cards bear memoranda of the date and nature of each job to which the applicant was sent, commencing November 1, 1923.

A. P., aged 39, was hired through the office twenty-three times between November 1, 1923, and August 13, 1924. All but three of these jobs were filled between November and March. The work varied as follows: Moving castings, handling concrete, tile, coal, scrap, hides, steel and stucco, calking, and shoveling snow.

M. A., aged 25, was sent to thirteen jobs between March and May, 1924. His tasks were as follows: Railroad work, cutting brush, handling concrete, sawing iron, trucking, and cutting grass.

O. Y., 40 years old, was employed through the public office twenty-nine times between November and June, 1924. He beat rugs, loaded brick, did sidewalk work, unloaded hay, did construction work, shoveled cinders, handled concrete, helped move, levelled a yard and washed dishes.

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Illustrations by C. B. Falls for Theodore Dreiser's The Color of a Great City. Boni and Liveright.

MEN IN THE SNOW

P. X., 33 years old, was placed ten times between December and April. He loaded dirt, shoveled coal, did pick and shovel work and cleared away snow.

Z. L., 30 years of age, was sent to twenty-two jobs between November 1 and January 29, and to seven more in June and August. He was even more versatile than the others, for in addition to the usual jobs of moving, handling concrete, coal, cement, etc., he handled fish, beef, rags and paper, shoveled vegetables (!), painted, waited on table, and did carpentering.

C. Q., 40 years old, was directed to thirty-seven jobs between November and June. He cleaned, piled steel, packed wool, handled bark, pipe, and pig iron, unpacked crockery, washed walls, cut grass, spaded gardens, etc. In addition he filled eight rug beating jobs.

D. R., 34 years old, filled fifty jobs obtained through the casual office between November 1 and August 23. He is a specialist in handling coal, being sent to do such a task thirty-two times. He also did the other types of heavy work.

P. J., is the record holder among the nine men here mentioned. Between November 1, 1923, and August 28, 1924, he was sent to 105 jobs, all but one of which he filled. A man of 50, without much strength, he was usually sent to do relatively light tasks. He beat rugs twenty times, washed walls fourteen times, washed woodwork, washed windows, washed floors, did other cleaning work twenty-one times, had six other housework jobs, unloaded merchandise, shoveled snow eight times, chopped wood, fixed screen and did garden work.

These instances show clearly enough the type of work the men do, the extent to which they and the employers rely on the Casual Labor Office and give some indication of the duration of the jobs. The records show many cases in which men fill two jobs in one day. More often, perhaps, jobs last a day or two, sometimes longer. Frequently a worker who has been a continual applicant for several months will find a relatively steady place and not reappear for a long time. This is especially true during the spring and summer months, when construction work is more plentiful.

The applicants for this casual work are of various types. Many of them are men over fifty, who, after years of steady work at jobs requiring considerable strength, are unable to hold their places as they get old. They have come to rely upon the casual office to a large extent for the opportunity to do easier tasks such as house cleaning, which are usually given to them by the superintendent.

A larger group are those who, after being laid off in slack times, and coming to casual labor of necessity, get out of the habit of continuous work at one job and prefer doing odd-jobs even when steady work offers. The policy of the office is to steer such men into steady jobs whenever possible, but the effort is not usually sucessful. On being asked, these men say they would prefer steady work if they could get the "right kind." One man, approaching 50, told me that what he wanted was a steady job as night watchman. It was later learned that on receiving such a job through the public office some time previously, he had held it two nights, and shortly afterwards reappeared at the casual office. It is a situation easy to understand. After doing odd-jobs each lasting a very short time or not working at all for six months or a year in times of depression, it requires unusual energy and patience for the normal man to endure the mental and physical discipline of a steady position. Some of the men in this group prefer casual work for economic reasons. During August, 1924, the usual pay offered was 45 or 50 cents an hour. Working three or four days a week, as many claim to be able to do even in such times of industrial inactivity as the summer of 1924, they think they can earn more than they could doing steady unskilled work in a factory, or mill. Furthermore many do not wish and many cannot afford to wait a week or two for pay day, as they must do on steady work. Finally the feeling of liberty which casual work permits is without question an important factor in keeping these men from steady jobs. They cannot always be sure of living wages, but they are their own masters within wider limits than continuous work permits. Perhaps the best name for this type, paradoxical though it may seem, would be "steady casuals." They count on a fairly constant amount of work and somehow they live on it year in and year out, some of them even supporting families.

In a third group among these workers are the ones who seek odd-jobs merely to tide them over through times of slackness. As soon as the industry in which they ordinarily work resumes normal activity they go back to their old jobs. They register at the Casual Labor Office as well as at the public office which handles skilled and steady help, and while waiting for a steady job they do casual work for a short time. The graduation from this group to that described in the preceding paragraph is not a sharp one.

In a fourth group may be included miscellaneous classes, such as men passing through the city in search of steady work

ON THE BENCH

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or because of wanderlust, who seek odd-jobs to supply themselves with a little cash; and that most tragic class of all, the untrained and under-educated youngsters, varying in age from 18 upwards, who have never held a steady job because of an inherent instability and lack of discipline. Many of these men, as well as occasional members of the other groups, recruit the ranks of the seasonal migratory workers. By far the greater number of the applicants for casual work, however, are residents of the city who object to jobs away from home. This attempt to classify casuals should not be too rigidly applied. It is dangerous to make sharp distinctions between groups of this nature.

Records of the office show a steady increase in the number of calls for casual workers and in the number of placements during the past five years. One reason for this is undoubtedly the increasing familiarity with the casual office on the part of employers and workers. H. Lippart, the superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Employment Office, believes that an equally important reason is the increasing demand for men to do odd-jobs. Whereas, in former times, employers had to employ many men steadily for odd-jobs of a heavy nature about the plant, the increased use of machines for much of this work has made it unnecessary to do this. When, however, a shipment of materials comes in for which extra labor must be had, the employer requires casual workers. If this theory is true it appears that the tendency of machinery to eliminate steady common labor is offset by the increased demand for casual common labor involved in the process.

Whether or not the demand for this casual labor is likely to increase because of the changing nature of industry, it is certain that casual laborers are needed. They perform a definite economic function and must be accepted as a relatively permanent working-class group. In view of the uncertain remuneration which they receive and the unstable psychological conditions which their work promotes it would be advantageous if more cities followed Milwaukee's example. The elimination of much of this uncertainty and instability is assured if the demand for and supply of casual labor are centralized and correlated through a public agency. Even so the problem is still fraught with many difficulties; all the more reason, therefor, that more cities should make a beginning in the direction of its solution.

But it agencies like the Milwaukee one were set up in all fair-sized towns and cities there would still remain a serious problem to be solved. Even in prosperous times there is unemployment among the odd-jobbers. In times of seasonal and cyclical depression unemployment among them becomes especially serious. They cannot even fall back on such insufficient reserve as steady workers are sometimes able to acquire. Is it not time that the necessity for their maintenance in the form of properly administered unemployment insurance should be more clearly seen by those concerned with justice and social welfare? Industry does not seem able to function without the odd-jobbers. Industry invariably sees the necessity for a replacement fund to maintain machines and plant in good condition at all times, including periods of depression. It should recognize just as clearly the necessity for providing a fund by means of which the requisite supply of labor may be maintained in health and vigor. If industry itself will not meet the requirements of the situation, does it not then become the duty of the state to devise some form of compulsory unemployment insurance?

EDWARD BERMAN

Speaking of Taxes

CARVILLE lies in the coal mining section of western Pennsylvania and has been a mining town so long that mining and farming are the two accepted respectable professions. Men own their homes. The streets are paved. There is city gas and water.

By chance the district superintendent of the Methodist church, making his rounds before fall conferences, arrived in Carville just about the time I did. He welcomed me hospitably.

"First trip to Carville?" he asked. "Fine people here, good old stock Americans."

"One hundred per cent Americans," said his friend, "and mostly Methodist."

Now that interested me. I am a Methodist myself.

We parted. He was staying at the home of one of the local mines bosses who was also a town official. I went to the preacher's house.

"One hundred per cent," I mused. It had an ominous sound—especially so closely associated with my church.

"Any foreigners around here?" I asked the preacher almost the minute I got into the house.

"There's a colony of them over in the Hollow. About the only members of the union around here. Italians!"

So that was it. I had often pondered on the fact that to be real hundred per centers there must be foreigners about.

"What's this about Carville being made up of hundred per cent Americans?" I asked.

"Oh," he explained, "most of my flock are either Ku Klux members or sympathizers with the klan. You'll find out we're a little daft on the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States and taxation without representation is tyranny."

"And the Hollow?" I broke in, "Where is that?"

"Across the railroad tracks. I visit over there quite often. I'll take you over to-morrow—the district superintendent too."

"Is it part of Carville?"

"Yes, it's part of town. They're tax payers the same as every one else." He broke off a minute and said rather irrelevantly, "Carville is a funny place. It's a mixture of Ku Kluxers, union and non-union feeling and party politics. On the whole the people in Carville are mostly non-union. The folks in the Hollow are union. The people in Carville are Protestant. The Hollow are Catholic. I tell you these things so you can understand what a complex tangle it is when you go over to the Hollow tomorrow."

This is the situation as he told it to me.

There is a law, it is said, that no road, after it has been taken over by the city, can go unimproved for longer than twenty-five years. Now the town-owned road to the Hollow was just twenty-four years old when a strange thing happened. The people of the Hollow awoke one morning to find their only way to the rest of town closed by a barbed wire fence. To get to a store to buy their groceries they had to follow a foot path through a field, walk the railroad ties to the station, thence up the street to the store. They could also go out a back road, through a private field, thence on to a main pike and so into town.

We asked the district superintendent to go along the next morning but he thought the day a bit warm and he did not care for Catholics. We left him rocking on the porch of the mine boss's home.

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The Hollow has all the characteristics of a company village. Two rows of flimsy houses face each other across an unpaved street. At the far end of the street you can see the opening of the mine. But there is this difference between the Hollow and a company town. Here most of the people own their own homes and pay taxes to Carville.

We climbed under the fence and made our way to Mrs. Melecia's. She made us welcome in her front room and obligingly got her tax receipt. There it was—taxes $36.43—water tax, gas tax, street improvement tax.

"You have water piped out here?" I asked.

"No, no," she said emphatically shaking all over in denial.

"Where do you drink?"

"Once we geta water at neighbors—now use comp'ny well."

"You carry all your water then?"

"Yes, we carry it all."

"Are there gas pipes out here?"

"No—oh no."

"How do you get things in here, say coal or heavy groceries like flour?"

"We drive as far as we can—then boy he bringa wheel barrow load at time. Lots time it takes. Not good for boy, I think."

"If people move away what do they do?"

"They put bed on back and carry it up to road, then come back getta table—see?"

"Your husband?" with an enquiring look about.

"We all union here," she says, "we been out o' work longa time. Union now stopa its mon'. My husban', he go Clevelan' for work. I stay here for childer go to school. We own house—maybe by and by they open mine again. See?"

"But I thought they would take no more union men into the mines to work."

"No, they will not. They have paper—what you call it—yallar dog sheet—if they give work you sign your name here. That say you will never no more join nothings—any kind. That makes you no member union."

"You have to go through a private field to get to town then?" coming back to the first question.

"Yes, but he is a good man, that farmer. He say—it is bad luck with you peoples. You can come through—you want." She paused and suggested. "You talk to Tony Balacci. He tell you more than me—maybe."

We found Tony at home with his nine children. He also could talk English and showed his tax receipt.

"Come, I take you to see private road," he said. And we walked up toward the opening of the mine that has been closed these many months. We paused to look at the dead wires that lay on the ground.

"Mucha danger," he said, pointing to wires—"when mine open they hang them on trees, see?" We looked. The trees were short poles, very little higher than a man's head. "Still, mucha danger, special' with childer."

Beginning in a great mud hole, big enough to mire any wagon, is the private road that leads out behind the Hollow. The road is scarcely passable and does not lead into the Hollow over the tracks that go to the mine.

"These farmers vera good," Tony said emphatically. "If they no let us use their fields we not know what we do."

"Will you go back to the mine if it should open?" we asked.

"What I goin' to do? I sign yallar dog sheet if I do. But I gotta nine children. What I goin' to do?"

We walk back silently past the rows of flimsy houses.

"Not much warm in winter time," said Tony, striking one knee with his fist. "Things are better though than when I first come in here longa time, many years ago. A mule he breaka de leg. That superintendent we had then—he bad fella. He say 'mule he costa two hundred dolla—man he costa nothin'. Why can't man breaka his leg—let mule go well?' Not such bada men now. But they do different now. Now they do this—closa da road—shut up de mine. For why?" a significant shrug.

We left Tony and walked down the cinder paved street to the place it was cut off by the barbed wire fence. There we met Felipe. He was born in this country and spoke English readily.

"We don't know just why the road is closed," he said, stopping to talk to us, "maybe because the road has to be repaired next year if they keep it, maybe because we're union, maybe because we're Italians. If we could get a lawyer we could get it straightened up quick but a lawyer takes one hundred dollars down first thing. Me and my brother-in-law went up to see one at the county seat. We went to the town council too but they won't do nothing about it. We're getting pretty mad down here in the Hollow. Reverend," he said to the preacher. "Now there's a fella lives 'long side o' me—a good honest fellow. He went up to the city to get work when the mine closed down. Before he went he paid all his bills, hunted up everyone and paid. But he let his taxes go. Why? Because look at this here fence—and his old woman trailing through the fields in the mud. It ain't because we're jealous that other folks got paved streets and water and gas. It's just that we're payin' for what we don't get."

We crawled under the fence, walked up the old discarded road, crossed the railroad tracks and went past the station. The paved streets begin at the station.

"Speaking of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—" I said.

"—and taxation without representation—" added the preacher.

And then we were both silent. After all, what could be said? We passed the district superintendent still rocking on the porch of the mine boss's home—who was also an official of the city of Carville.

DOROTHY F. MCCONNELL

DR. ROYAL MEEKER, formerly Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, who in 1923 resigned as chief of the scientific division of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations to become Secretary of Labor and Industry in Pennsylvania, has resigned that office in order to make an economic and social survey of China, under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York City. Dr. Meeker will spend considerable time in the principal sections of China, making personal observations and conferring with leaders in the political, social, industrial and commercial life of that country. It is hoped that Dr. Meeker's survey will result in the introduction of Christian standards of social welfare and economic justice into the great Chinese republic which is just beginning to adopt our western industrial methods. Richard H. Landsburgh has been appointed by Governor Pinchot to succeed Dr. Meeker.

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EDUCATION

Antecedent to Adult Education

THE "shocking menace" of "adult ignorance" has come to the awareness of many individuals, groups and agencies in recent years. Just what this meance is does not appear in any one convincing instance. In some cases it seems to be identified with illiteracy, though there is no necessary connection between ignorance and illiteracy. In other cases it seems to be the projection of a fear that the extension of leisure to the working classes may be destructive to "culture." An old-time New York dramatic critic used to say: "The vulgar mob makes it almost impossible for a cultured man to breathe." Hence, the working man must be educated—at least to the extent that he will come to have a respect for "culture," and not be obsessed with the idea that he must destroy it "merely because he does not understand it." Other elements of fear enter into the matter, too: fear is a great educator—in some directions.

All sorts of plans are in the making and remaking: night schools must be enlarged and extended; university courses for non-campus groups must be doubled, quadrupled; correspondence courses must be encouraged; the radio must be brought into nation-wide use for lectures of every conceivable sort; the public library must become the "people's university"; official efforts must be redoubled, and private agencies of all kinds must find "needy groups" to work upon. With our reputed passion for results, we are "going in" for "adult education," our watch-word being: "Let no adult escape!"

Serious work, however, is assured, now that the Carnegie Corporation has appropriated funds for preliminary surveys of the need, has appointed committees of educators to undertake those surveys and to suggest plans, and stands ready to give financial support to the program that meets the approval of its directors.

Some of the programs that are being proposed by interested groups seem quite up in the air; others have a very definite subterranean character; a few seem to be on the ground of facts—more or less. Most of these plans have a touch of "benevolence" in them—like old-fashioned charity, or they are flavored with patronizing, like some antiquated forms of "welfare work." Most of them are quite honest efforts to "save" something; the ignorant, or our American institutions or even Democracy, itself. But not every honest effort is equally intelligent. It remains to be seen whether we shall be able to develop, out of all these efforts and the discussions that must inevitably accompany them, a program which will be both honest and intelligent for dealing effectively with the problem of the American "adult."

Such a program will involve us in a critical study of history—our own national history and the history of the world. We shall be compelled to consider the effective forces that have helped, through all the past, but especially in the last century, to produce this particular phenomenon —the American "adult." We may even be compelled to call in question the finality of some of our institutions, notably, our schools and the education they profess to give. "Tender minded" people will, of course, refuse to follow here: they will have no criticism of our institutions. But facts are stubborn things—and "tender minds" are not infrequently severely torn upon them. It were better, maybe, to face the facts from a distance, than to "bump into them."

In a sense, of course, the situation is as old as the hills. But, in another sense, it is as new as the newer developments of science. Let us consider for a moment some contradictions in which we find ourselves. Never before in human history was life and the world so filled with material and social stimulations to continuous growth. Progressive enrichment of experience ought to be the inalienable consequence of being alive today. How can anyone escape? It is the age of science: the past century has filled the world with materials and machines undreamed by Plato and Aristotle. It is the age of travel: we are at home in all lands. All the world flows by our doors—or just around the corner from our doors. It is the age of quick communication: not an important happening anywhere around the earth that we do not read about within twelve hours. The movies bring the ends of the earth to all who do not care to go to the ends of the earth themselves. There is a library on every corner, or a book store or at least a news-stand. It is the age of conferences and assemblies: no luncheon is complete without an address or two on "questions of the day"—such as "The need of regulating child labor," and "The enfranchisement of women in Turkey"; no afternoon is free from committee meetings; no evening too poor to provide its lectures *à la carte*. What is all this heat about "adult education"? The passing moment is, itself, such a feast of world-experiences as no other age has ever dared to imagine possible. Why, then, must we have "movements" to promote further extensions of the obvious, the inescapable? Is there some esoteric element in the phrase "adult education," or in the problem it expresses, or in the need it connotes?

HISTORY throws some light upon these questions. Amongst primitive groups education devotes itself entirely to the training of children and youths. The adults need no education. There is nothing for them to learn. They know all there is to be known. Is it merely a coincidence that a primitive group tends to become social stagnation personified?

The city-state of the Greeks, on the other hand, was often primarily an educational enterprise—for the adults of the community. All free adults shared the civic life, accepted its responsibilities, made it, and were, in turn, made and remade by it. Until after the beginnings of the decadent ages, Athens had no schools for children, as we know schools. But the children did not escape being educated.

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It was written of that city—in a later time—that "All the Athenians and the strangers who sojourn there spend their leisure for nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new things." This intellectual and civic vitality communicated itself naturally and realistically to the children: they could not escape becoming intelligent citizens But the community directed its educational attention to the adult. Was it merely a coincidence that Athens became a "point of light in history," and that we still turn back to the Greeks for help in solving our modern problems?

Likewise, the mediaeval world, struggling through centuries of ruthless wars to overcome the forces of barbarism, without and within, spent practically all its educational energies in the training of adults, permitting the education of children to take care of itself. Yet, out of those same centuries came, at length, the intellectual vigor that gave to the modern world its first glimpses of freedom in religion, critical science, political democracy, and those industrial reconstructions that have made much of the world over on new lines. The education of adults is nothing new: it has always been the dominant educational interest in all progressive civilizations.

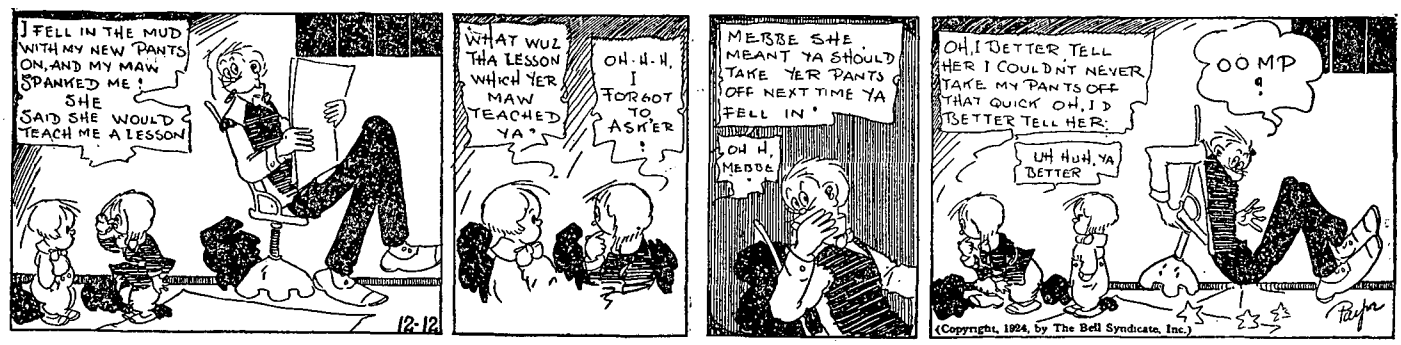
YET, in the face of these not unknown facts, the modern world has attempted an almost complete reversal of the educational process. With the participation of larger numbers of adults in the civic life, and in other forms of human activity, it became evident that education must become more nearly universal. How was this desirable end to be attained: by educating more and more adults for their new responsibilities and privileges? Not at all: perish the thought! The enfranchisement of the adult was evidence of his educational accomplishments. Moreover, his enfranchisement made him, not a subject to be educated for his responsibilities, but a master of social policies, including educational programs. And when he looked about for some one to educate, he saw not himself—but the children of the community! Here was material for his educational exploitation—ready to his hand.

"Education," he said, quoting his favorite theorist, "education belongs to the plastic years—to childhood and youth. Adults know all there is to be known, including possibly some things that ought never to have been known. There is no hope of curing the evils of the world by teaching adults new ways. Our children must be trained to know and to choose the good and eschew the evil, and so to save the world—in their generation: the education of the children will make the world safe for democracy!"

And so, we turned "education" over to the schools; and by means of compulsory attendance laws, we delivered all young children over to the ministrations of this "education," in these schools—until we came to deny that anything happening outside of schools could properly be called "education." Conversely, therefore, we were compelled to treat even our college students as children in order to get them into the picture. For our own part, we adults, in most cases, washed our practical hands of all further interest in education: "Learning is for children!" We relegated both "education" and childhood to schoolhouses. Now, when children complete their "education" we graduate them out "into life." At a certain definite moment they finish their education. (I am tempted to add that the education also finishes many of them, but I refrain!) Should we be surprised at the fact that many of them feel and some of them say, when school days are done, "Well, thank God, that's over!"? They have become "adults": they need never learn anything more as long as they live.

THE literal meaning of the word thus becomes apparan "adult" is one who has come to the end—ad *ultimam!* (I am aware of the fact that the purist will challenge this etymology; but when was a purist ever correct?) This has been the implicit aim of American education for a century, and it grows more explicit from year to year: the schools should turn out "ad-ults"—men and women who have finished their growing, have achieved their certainties and have "settled down." It was, of course, inevitable that in an unorganized country like our own, with the wilderness ever at the front door, some must resist these processes and escape this fate, leaving always a "zone of disturbance" on the frontiers. Moreover, America has not been entirely outside the area within which scientific investigations have been going on, and there has been some interest in scientific inquiry as well as in the toys which scientists have given the rest of us to play with. But most of us have been happy to accept either the advice of the schools or the "prudent counsels of commerce"—and to enter into our inheritance.

Do not these facts offer us a clue to the meaning of "fundamentalism," anti-evolutionism, Ku Klux Klanism and all the other dogmatic, *ad ultimate* and intolerant isms of our times? Every one of these isms possesses the finished, ultimate "truth." Every active supporter of these movements is an "ad-ult." And what an appalling percentage of the population claims membership here: we are becoming largely æa race of such "ad-ults." Our minds were crammed with tasteless pabulum in childhood and youth, until we lost all appetite for new experiences, especially for any experience that promises to involve us in change, growth, expansion, reconstruction. May it not be true that we have accordingly relapsed, psychologically, by this very education which we thought was so progressive, into the mental states


I FELL IN THE MUD WITH MY NEW PANTS ON, AND MY MAW SPANKED ME! SHE SAID SHE WOULD TEACH ME A LESSON
12-12
WHAT WUZ THA LESSON WHICH YER MAW TEACHED YA?
OH-H-H, I FORGOT TO ASK'ER!
MEBBE SHE MEANT YA SHOULD TAKE YER PANTS OFF NEXT TIME YA FELL IN.
OH H, MEBBE
OH, I BETTER TELL HER I COULDN'T NEVER TAKE MY PANTS OFF THAT QUICK OH, I D BETTER TELL HER:
UH HUH, YA BETTER
OOMP
(Copyright, 1924, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
Payne

MOST EFFORTS TO 'TEACH HIM A LESSON' GET ABOUT THIS FAR!

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of primitive peoples, becoming dogmatic, provincial, secure, with this one difference—a gain provided by our excursus into the "age of science"—that we now have many "scientific" methods of enforcing upon our children the limitations and prejudices of our own finished minds, thus all the more surely and definitively turning them into "ad-ults"? Who is able to characterize adequately the dishonesty of the "fundamentalist" who uses the radio to denounce evolution—who accepts the materials of science but who denounces its spirit? Calling him a primitive does no good: he glories in that name. He wants above all else to be an "ad-ult"!

The scientist is not blameless here. He, too, has seemed to believe that putting electric lights into our houses made the world more "scientific." But, objectively, an electric light is not one whit more scientific than is a kerosene lamp; whereas, we shall probably some day realize that it takes less *mind* to learn how to push a button in the wall that it used to take to learn how to care for a kerosene lamp. Our so-called "scientific advances" have made a few people profoundly intelligent about certain aspects of life and the world; but it is not impossible that those same advances have tended to make the asses of mankind still more "fundamentalist." The invention of photography and the "movies" has made "literacy" unnecessary: one New York City "newspaper," made up almost exclusively of pictures, claims a daily circulation of 800,000 copies. "Its readers" need to know no alphabet!

Well, this is the "ad-ult" who is to be the subject of our various movements for "adult education," or at least of some of them. This is the "adult" who, in an age of science, selects for approval and use those discoveries, only, which support and glorify his own finalities; who, when he travels, takes his own village with him; who, when he reads, reads those books and papers, only, which promise to fortify his foregone conclusions; who, when he attends a lecture, goes where he is sure to find the doctrines he likes, which, therefore, all the more smoothly finish him. This is the type of "mind," the product of modern "education" of every sort, which "stands like a rock" in the way of the progress of the world. In view of these facts, who will argue that "adult education" is unnecessary?

Unfortunately, however, few of the present movements for "adult education" have any concern with this way of stating the case. They are not interested in the processes by which their materials are produced; enough for them that such materials exist, and that it is given to them to have some share in the "great social movement" by which the problems are being "solved." We shall consider some of the results of this attitude, and some of the more convincing phases of the whole problem, in later issues.

J. K. H.

Night School Silhouettes

THERE are many centers of Americanization in Cincinnati, both public and private. I shall tell of one little corner of our local efforts, covering certain phases of work in a particular section of the city, namely the Dyer Night School Community. No generalizations (save one) will be attempted: merely descriptive bits of life and incidents amongst the particular aliens with whom I have spent nearly every evening of my life for the past five years. Here I have seen growing the three factors necessary in such work; namely, knowledge, sympathy and admiration: knowledge of the shortcomings of immigrants—their cupidity, greed, selfishness, dirt, lack of physical stamina, short sightedness; sympathy with their misery, poverty, extreme need, helplessness, emotional capacity and their loneliness; admiration for their great adaptability, remarkable linguistic powers, rapidity of absorption of the manners and customs of the new country, and (most hopeful of all) the emotional, spiritual and intellectual contributions which they bring to this country.

The appeal of the immigrant is very powerful. Look! here a man stands before you, dumb, speechless, eyes wildly appealing, mutely dependent on those around him, that haunting look of past terrors, his trembling hands, his tongue-tied silence, the stricken, dazed air of bewilderment. Then see the same man some months later, smiling, confidence returning, brokenly expressing himself and his gratitude to his teachers and his school. This is what makes our task worth while. This is the real guerdon of the worker.

The most fascinating feature of this work is the variety of human interest stories that weave themselves into the nightly routine. They hover around the school house and peer in through the windows. They may sound trite and dull in the telling but they have a terrific, fateful significance in the enactment. No pen can do justice to them. You must see them, hear them, smell them, feel them. Perhaps life's real bigness and richness comes to us most through the daily contact with incidents that arrest our thought and turn it outward to the life of others instead of eternally inward on our own.

Tidbits of nightly conversation overheard run the gamut of human emotion, a single sentence sometimes revealing a deep sorrow or a ruling passion.

"My mother is walking from Poland to Russia. She has no shoes any more and it is snowing."

"There are five of us, mother and four daughters—I pay the two dollars for the four girls, for myself I must wait for the English—I cannot pay yet."

"My wife wants to go to the expensive movies, but I say 'No, we should go to the English night school' so I save more money."

It is hard for us to realize how much ignorance of our speech cuts off the immigrant from America and her ways, and makes him rear those little islands of isolation known as the foreign sections. Teaching English is the most powerful weapon to destroy that isolation. In some of their expressions, voiced in letters and compositions, we find cries of loneliness that cut.

"Always I am by myself."

"I cannot speak English and so I am ashamed."

"Where I eat, there is no one to talk to me, but at night I come to the English school."

"The teacher talks to me all the time, here it is nice."

"I am ashamed because I cannot say the teacher's name, it breaks my tongue."

"In my shop where I work only Yiddish is spoken but at night I can speak English to people."

"All of I know of America is in this school."

"All day I must be still at my work but at night I can talk."

"This school means America to me because here I can talk English to the others."

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A foreigner, without relatives in this country, pulled from his pockets one evening many clippings from the Times Star.

"Every night," said he, "I look in the paper to see if there is anything in it about Dyer Night School and then I cut them out."

Announcements and items about his night school constituted his chief interest in his new country. Listen to this excerpt from a talk by one student to his fellow classmates:

"And my friends, I do not wish to be foreign, for to be foreign is to be lonely and loneliness is God's greatest punishment."

When I try to sum up the experiences of my five years in this work they take shape before me as so many stories or pictures, each fraught with its peculiar meaning. Permit me to pass these before you as silhouettes, silhouettes of the night, which you may interpret as you please.

ONE NIGHT when citizenship papers were to be distributed to our new countrymen a gang of thirteen noisy, dark, straggling little children, all apparently the same age, followed a tall Balkan who took his place in the seats reserved in front for the new citizens. The principal motioned the children out of the reserved section to the back of the hall. After much excited discussion they finally moved merely to another part of the section. They were moved again to make way for the men who were to receive their papers. In spite of many moves the little foreigners clung most persistently to the new citizen section. When the singing began, they sang Star Spangled Banner and America loudly and with much gusto. When the Balkan man received his diploma the attention of the entire audience was attracted by the thirteen straggling after him clapping and applauding. Then came the explanation: they were this man's thirteen children and when he received his papers automatically they became citizens and they were properly celebrating the event.

JAKE was very pround of his regular attendance at school. He managed his domestic affairs with the same business-like dispatch and acumen that distinguished his activities at the school; as the following notes will testify:

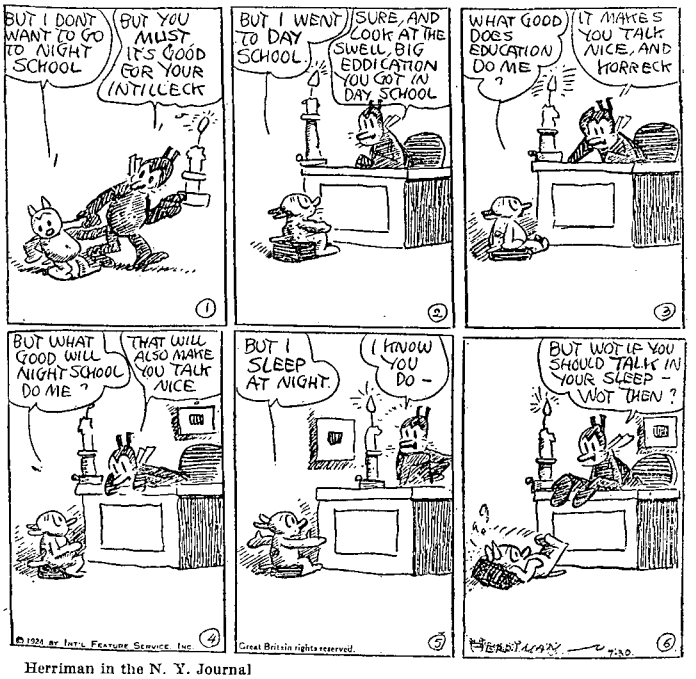
January 2—Dear Miss B. I cannot come to school tonight, I am getting married.

The next night Jake appeared as usual.

April 2—Dear Miss B. I cannot come to school tonight, I am getting divorced.

The next night Jake appeared as usual.

SHE could speak no English, neither could he. Nevertheless they were not without conversation, because both came from the same part of Poland. In the long quiet corridors of Dyer, while others were busy learning "to spik Inglish," they met and imagined themselves by their native waters. They were sweetly and fluently conversing when alas! a disagreeable and aggressive personality interrupted the course of true love and sent them to their respective classrooms. He went politely bowing, but she was somewhat sullen. For why had she worn that new American blouse of pink tricolette that evening, if no one was allowed to admire?


BUT I DONT WANT TO GO TO NIGHT SCHOOL
BUT YOU MUST IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR INTILLECK
BUT I WENT TO DAY SCHOOL
SURE, AND LOOK AT THE SWELL, BIG EDDICATION YOU GOT IN DAY SCHOOL
WHAT GOOD DOES EDUCATION DO ME ?
IT MAKES YOU TALK NICE, AND HORRECK
BUT WHAT GOOD WILL NIGHT SCHOOL DO ME ?
THAT WILL ALSO MAKE YOU TALK NICE
BUT I SLEEP AT NIGHT.
I KNOW YOU DO -
BUT WOT IF YOU SHOULD TALK IN YOUR SLEEP - WOT THEN ?
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HERRIMAN 7-30

Herriman in the N. Y. Journal

KRAZY CAT GOES TO NIGHT SCHOOL

THE first night that Abe came to the night school he had in his pockets all of fifteen cents but no more. He knew no word of the English language nor had he relative or friend, only a woeful back history which he wished to forget.

Three years later he was still with us but now conditions had changed. Abe had prospered financially and frequently he showed the principal his bank book with the $3,000 deposit, steadily increasing each month. He had now a regular torrent of English words at his command to let loose when excited and a calmer flow for more peaceful moods. He had become a very prominent member of the school and was popular with many friends and with his teachers. And more than all else he was about to acquire a wife.

They had met at night school and speedily they became engaged. Every night the principal heard some of the hilarious details—"we have selected the flat"—"we have bought our dining room furniture," etc. All was set for the wedding. Abe's face was full of radiance. Every one was immensely interested for he had a host of well wishers.

One night Abe seemed very quiet. His teacher noticed him continually consulting his bank book. Soon the pupils were grinning and nudging each other and the teacher heard the comments—"Abe is pale for he is counting up his spendings." "Abe is sick because his money is all gone." "Abe feels bad—his bank book is empty."

And so it was. Abe was truly in love and very happy, but that awful wrench between romance and the hard fact of his bank book balance had made him physically ill.

ONE MAN, doubtful as to the proper method of addressing his respected teacher, whether as Milady, madame or what, finally solved the matter by writing: "Bratt, I thank thee for thy good lessons."

THREE years ago a young girl of 18, a Russian peasant, appeared in the school. She came via Siberia and Japan. She was beautiful but wore old world clothes and manners. She spoke no English, had no education. She

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was without money or relatives in this country. She easily won the interest and admiration of her teachers. Today she is a saleswoman in one of our largest department stores. She knows more about American clothes and styles than anyone I know. I am going to buy my winter coat from her. Her taste is perfect. She speaks English very well with a natural refinement of accent. Every time I meet her, I look at her and hear her talk with amazed wonder. She is still with us in the eighth grade. Next year she will go to night high school. She expects to become a college graduate. She is sending money every month to her old mother in Russia.

IN OUR school, among those "just over" the great question is: Have you got a job yet? Most of them have, good ones too. The standard "how long over," by which they measure themselves is frequently amusing, voiced as it is in complaints to the teachers. "I have been here a year but am not as far advanced as Jake who is here only six months. It must be the teacher doesn't give me enough attention." Two brothers-in-law entered the same class and it almost broke up two families because one sister's husband learned English faster than the other one. "I am only in the fifth grade but my brother is in the seventh, yet we came over on the same ship." "How is it he, only one year over, reads better than I who am two years here? It must be the teacher works more with him."

THE pathos of the handicapped is revealed in the grime, the dust, the odors, the dim lights, the bad ventilation, the smell of day labor clinging to rough hands, the evidences of a hastily snatched night meal, hurried washings—pitiful attempts to clear off the stains of the day's enchaining drudgery. Here in this school is all of culture, all of refinement that life holds for them at present. This is the seat of their striving, the agency of their ambitious goal. What stories of hopes deferred, of soaring ambitions, of passionate desires for eagle's flights are hidden beneath these cheap and rough exteriors.

Night school is over, the gong rings, out the big door they go, some solemn, serious, others laughing, jostling, good natured crowd, all in a certain hurry now to leave, to catch that car, to reach that inviting bed—one day's program completed, one day's striving over. Out the big door they go with jest and quip. The last laugh dies away, but into the quiet that settles over the empty halls, breaks a plangent softly wailing echo. How can they sing the Lord's Song in a strang land!

Pass on—pass by, silhouettes of the night, shadowy, slinking forms and figures, dim reflectors of the day world, coming out from under cover like a night fog rising from the ground—under-dog types, the defeated, the handicapped. Traces of old world patience and philosophy stare out of large seeking eyes, in wistful faces. Why do you come so eagerly to this night school of your adopted land? What are you seeking, what motives impel you to punish tired bodies and brains, to goad jaded nerve and intellect into further action? What unsatisfied longings and what thirsts that call for action, what deep springs that bore for outlet? What hidden hungers for some of life's prizes, some far off dream!

Out of all the impressions of these five years, one thing is clearly and distinctly stamped upon my mind, namely, that patriotism and citizenship are individual matters, and that no race, no religion, no color has a monoply of good citizenship or of patriotism: under a black, yellow, or white skin; in Nordic or Sudic Europe; in Pole or Angle, American or European, Jew or Gentile, Turk, Catholic or Protestant; in the Fourth, the Seventeenth, or the Twentieth century, A. D., or B. C., human nature is always demonstrating the same laws, always evidencing itself as obedient to the same forces.

ELIZABETH THORNDIKE

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the Journal of the American Medical Association, writing in the issue of the Journal for November 1 tells of a struggle in an English Hospital that should prove interesting to students at Cornell and Pennsylvania, and points east. The story follows: "With the shortage of men students and physicians during the war, a great increase of women students and physicians took place, and several medical schools that previously had admitted only men admitted women also. Now there is a tendency for some of these schools to revert to the pre-war practice, and this provokes resentment among the advocates of women's rights. St. Mary's Hospital, London, is now considering the exclusion of women, who were first admitted to its school in 1916, at a time during the war when the number of men students was so small that it was thought that the school would have to be closed. At this time the London School of Medicine for Women was so full that its hospital (the Royal Free Hospital) was unable to accommodate all the students when they reached the clinical period of their training. It was therefore arranged that St. Mary's would take a certain proportion of the students for their clinical years. This policy apparently proved a success, for after the war it was continued. Further, it was decided in 1920 to admit women for the whole curriculum.

"A movement to exclude women in the future began six months ago with a petition to this effect from a large majority of the men students. This was considered by the hospital staff, which recommended that the board of management grant the petition. Then the women students submitted to the board a protest dealing with the arguments urged against the retention of women, urging that exclusion would be injurious to the women who had graduated from St. Mary's, as they could no longer take any pride in the school which had disowned them. They also pointed out that in several of the appeals of the hospital for funds the plea was made that it was committed to coeducation. The case of the men objectors is that coeducation in medical subjects is undesirable.

"During the war, women were asked as a patriotic duty to enter the medical profession, and they did so with eagerness. But now with the normal flow of young men into the profession the men fear that the profession may become crowded. Moreover, they think that sufficient women physicians to supply the demand of those who require their services can be supplied by the schools devoted entirely to the training of women. It is stated that the athletic record of St. Mary's has suffered by the admission of women, because first-class football players will not join a hospital in which there are women students. The women characterize the argument, that the mingling of the sexes in medical education is unseemly, as archaic, and point out that all the medical schools in the provinces, and in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Paris, Vienna and Strasbourg admit women. Men, they say, will after graduation have to meet and confer with women in general and special practice, and in public health work on committees that discuss social problems and diseases. If prejudices exist it is better that the men should overcome them early in their careers."

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HEALTH

Youth and the Dragons

ADOLESCENCE is defined by Webster as "the process of growing from childhood to maturity." Usually it includes the years from twelve to twenty-five and represents the last of the critical stages of development, mental and physical, in the life of the child.

If we examine closely into the life of a normal child up to the age of twelve or fourteen we find his career has been a continuous and successive series of struggles to adjust himself both mentally and physically to his environment. At each stage of this development dragons in many shapes have lain in ambush just around the corner to pop out at him and prevent, if they can, a successful adjustment. Thus as an infant he encountered the dragon seeking to prevent the change from mother's milk to the bottle. As a preschool child another dragon blocked his path when he was confronted with the necessity for emerging from the nursery and learning to play amicably with others and to give as well as to take. A third dragon snarled at him in grammar school years when he was compelled to adjust himself to new teachers, new companions and new responsibilities.

If we assume he has succeeded in slaying each of these dragons in turn, he approaches the last bend in the road with but one more of them between him and his goal, the relatively safe refuge of maturity. But the fiercest dragon of all guards this last corner. Grim, many-hued and ferocious, this last beast well knows his is the final stand and he snorts fire and defiance at the figure of the adolescent trudging sturdily, if a bit wearily, down the road towards his goal. This last battle is always frightful and sanguinary. Sometimes the youth wins, and sometimes the dragon. Not infrequently the latter's visage is so awesome and the youth so exhausted from previous combats that he fails to summon courage for this final bout and declines conflict. Either he retreats defeated and discouraged to his last previous stage of development, there to live out his life without advancing, or else he seeks some roundabout road whereby he may attain his goal by dodging the dragon and outwitting him. Thus four possible results hinge on his actions: (1) He may face the dragon bravely and slay him, going on his road unimpeded and attaining adulthood with few permanent scars. (2) He may face the dragon bravely and be defeated. (3) He may become discouraged, and refuse to engage in combat. (4) Or he may try to dodge the dragon entirely. Each of these outcomes except the first are of deep concern to the psychiatrist.

Some of the special menaces to a healthy adjustment at the adolescent period are purely physical ones. Thus it may be that the adolescent youth has inherited—not the disease itself—but a tendency to some constitutional disorder such as tuberculosis. This tendency may have been latent all his previous years but now perhaps his threshold of resistance has been lowered by any one of a dozen factors and the tendency is lighted up to burst into a full fledged case of tuberculosis.

Other menaces partake of both physical and mental elements. Thus during adolescence the endocrine or ductless gland system is specially active and certain heretofore dormant glands begin to stir and awake. The gonads or endocrine glands specially concerned with sex differentiation and growth come into prominence at this time and the first normal stirrings of healthy sex interest are sensed. All this time bodies are growing, organs are developing, and tissues are changing, preparing themselves for the many and varied demands on them by maturity.

But of all the menaces to a healthy adjustment, those in the mental sphere stand out with clearest prominence and are fraught with direst possibilities.

THE first and most important struggle, and the one on whose outcome hinges the most momentous augury for the future, is the struggle to face reality squarely. This really means being honest with one's self, perhaps the most difficult task within the scope of all human endeavor. Children who have been taught by wise parents to face the facts of real life habitually are well prepared to grapple with strange and foreign experiences as they arise from time to time, and thus are fortified against many forms of adult nervous and mental illness. On the other hand, children permitted habitually to avoid reality, to dodge unpleasant duties or to shirk burdensome responsibilities by denying their existence, by taking recourse in excusing physical symptoms, by excessive day-dreaming, or by a score of other well recognized subterfuges are all too often heading for disaster.

One may dodge the facts of real life a number of times without apparent harm. Sooner or later, however, comes an undodgeable experience, often during adolescence, which must be bravely faced and struggled with. Then, if the youth has no previous fund of knowledge to guide him, if he has made escaping reality a habit so ingrained that its conscious intent has long years before been pushed down out of awareness, he finds himself unprepared to face this inescapable experience. As a result, unless he is willing to confess failure and humiliation (and no one willingly does this) he finds all roads of escape closed to him except that whose destination is labeled "nervous breakdown." The world and one's family will not hold a sick man to strict accountability for failure.

There was Dorothy, for example, who learned at seven that a stomach ache turneth away wrath. At fourteen she found a headache absolved from study. At twenty "nervous indigestion" was set forth as a charitable excuse for tantrums and an undisciplined temper. At thirty "chronic invalidism" with "heart spells" and weakness proved her

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last querulous hold on the affections of a once tolerant but worn and exasperated husband.

She had never been taught to face reality. Confronted with life as it really is, untrained to handle facts, failure loomed blackly. Self-esteem and the affection of others could be preserved only by a show of illness. This is the secret of more than one domestic tyrant who rules ruthlessly through any one of a large number of physical complaints, based on no discoverable physical disease, which excuses failure and gives an escape from reality.

Adolescents find other means of escaping reality. One of the most frequent is day-dreaming. Within reasonable limits day-dreaming is harmless and even beneficial. Carried to excess it is often productive of a deep and lasting distortion of personality. If, as someone has declared, happiness and satisfaction are the joint goal in life for each of us, it is obvious that we will adopt any device to attain them. So it is, then, when the cold world of reality treats us harshly, when we find the going rough, when we must compete sordidly with our predatory rivals, we are tempted to seek happiness elsewhere. If the real world refuses to offer it to us, then we try to discover it in a fanciful, imaginative world. We are very careful to make this little world of our own construction quite the opposite of the actual world. We stock it with situations and experiences that are always pleasant and designed to make us invariably the hero. We people it solely with friends whose only aim in life is to be kind to us and to gratify our desires.

Some poorly trained adolescents, who have timidly experimented with real life and found it not wholly pleasant, dread further contact and retreat into a realm of phantasy. So pleasant is their existence there that they are reluctant to return to mundane things. As a result they gaze dreamily out of the window during lesson time, they avoid others, they grow detached for long periods and become more or less dissociated from reality. In very serious cases this excessive day-dreaming may be the percursor of a type of mental disease called dementia praecox. At any rate it often enough represents a method of escaping reality which unfits the adolescent from making a wholesome adjustment to life. Excessive day-dreaming and taking recourse in vague physical complaints where no disease exists, both correspond in a way to the fourth method of meeting the dragon: namely by declining combat and seeking some roundabout method of reaching the goal. Seldom does this method succeed. When occasionally it does, it is only at the expense of a permanently warped and twisted personality.

AN all too common failure on the part of adolescents to become adjusted is their inability to emancipate themselves from the clinging fetters of parental dependence and home ties. Every boy and girl sooner or later must learn to stand on his own feet. But some of them have parents who retard or even prevent this emancipation. If the child has been reared wisely, the transition from childhood to maturity will be reasonably painless. His mother and father will have taught him instinctively how to handle new experiences in a wholesome manner. He will have learned that life must be faced as it is and not as he would always like to have it, and he will be encouraged to look forward eagerly to the time when, without any lessening in affection, restraining home ties and dependent habits of childhood may be cast off, and he can meet the world joyously, with a challenge, captain of his own soul at last.

Unfortunately not all children are reared so wisely. Some are afflicted with parents, usually mothers, who indulge a colossal selfishness under the guise of "mother love" and refuse to let their children taste the joys of sturdy independence or to forge out their own careers. Such mothers for the most part have themselves always been thwarted and dominated by some stronger member of the family and they now find their instinctive ambition to subjugate someone else restricted to ruling the bodies and souls of their helpless children. Thus they plaintively declare their Johnny or their Mary is too young to face the world; that somehow they must keep them "mother's baby" a little longer, and thus deliberately teach their children to view the unknown future with dread and terror instead of eager anticipation. Such children are only too willing to decline combat with the dragon and to retreat to the childhood stage from which they momentarily emerged. Here they are sure of sheltering maternal arms: here their wants are all provided without expenditure of effort on their part: here they are assured of solace and sympathty when the pin pricks of reality become uncomfortable: and here they may watch the hustle and bustle of life pass them by from their safe and detached refuge, mildly interested in the spectacle but thankful for not being of it.

But while their mental growth (one does not refer here to intelligence) has thus been protected and arrested, Mother Nature has refused to be browbeaten and accordingly has pushed their physical development as per schedule. And so it is that many an adolescent of this kind has the body of a sixteen-year-old youth, with the sophistication, the breadth of view and the capacity for independent thought and action of a ten-year-old child. Eventually mother dies and immediately they are left a sort of adult orphan, alone and bewildered, as helpless as a juvenile orphan. Any sort of adequate adjustment to the world of real things is, of course, out of the question when this happens. The thought of having to earn one's own living, of marriage with its responsibilities, of the rearing of children, is all too uncomfortable to be faced. Yet reality usually demands at least an effort at working if one is to have food to eat and a bed to sleep in. So a few of these adult or adolescent orphans make timorous attempts at gaining a livelihood—it little matters at what—with pathetic results. Others give up the struggle entirely, content to find their burden of responsibility may be dropped on the plea of sickness, physically simulated but mentally generated.

During their lifetime the mothers who are responsible for this choking off of a healthy emancipation give little hint in outward appearance of these vicious traits. Someone, nevertheless, has called them "vampire mothers." Seen late in life they appear as gentle, frail, old ladies, tremendously respectable and oftener than not, attended by a faded daughter of elderly years. This daughter's devotion proves a touching spectacle to those who like to watch martyrs. But the psychiatrist, whose future patient she is more than likely to be, groans in sympathy for her and clenches his fists in impotent rage at her thwarted life. She has never married and has resolutely put romance behind her, because she "couldn't leave mother." Furthermore she distrusts, and rightly, her own ability and judgment to succeed, and a

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burden of inferiority is thus added to her already broken shoulders.

SPACE permits scarcely more than a mention of three other menaces to adolescent adjustment. The first is a crippling feeling of inferiority. Youth reacts to such feelings usually in one of two ways: either by accepting the idea of inferiority, becoming resigned to it and modeling one's life plans and hopes on a lower level, or else by protecting one's self against its threat by buckling around them a defensive armor of bravado. There was Jim—

During his last year in high school Jim was menaced by this spectre of inferiority. The concept was intolerable —but true. To protect himself against its discomfort he over-reached. Naturally quiet, even submissive, he donned an armor of arrogance and boasting. He grew loud-mouthed and flashy and felt he had quite fooled any one who might have suspected his weakness. For a time he got by. Then his armor began to fail. People penetrated it and saw the shrinking personality inside. As a result failure and defeat in life became more frequent. Jim grew bitter and discontented. Always he carried a chip on his shoulder, he'd had a raw deal, the world wasn't fair, people wouldn't give him a chance, every man's hand was against him.

The last heard of Jim was his connection as the leading rebel among a group of fiery young radicals, composed of, by and for identical types like himself. Unwilling to admit their own deficiencies, struggling frenziedly to throw others off the scent, Jim and his ilk project the blame for their failure and inefficiency onto a blameless and rather bewildered world. Such youths attain maturity with personalities permanently bent and twisted by revolt, dissatisfaction, sullenness and a cynical resentment against any *de facto* social system. "Not in our stars—but in ourselves."

The second menace is the *excessive* development of interests, pathologic in their intensity, in religious matters. Adolescence is notoriously the battleground for hosts of conflicting fears, doubts, indecisions, and morbid introspection regarding affairs of the soul. Sometimes sensitive and imaginative boys or girls of twelve to twenty may exhibit a profound absorption in their spiritual welfare. They may begin to spend hours, in the privacy of their room, on their knees, deep in passionate and reiterative prayer: they may take an inordinate interest in Bible classes and church going. They may seek numerous vague and rambling consultations with pastor or priest. Perhaps they are detected in the performance of weird penances or atonements for all sorts of fancied misdeeds. These redemptive devices sometimes take the form of interminably washing their hands a score or so times a day, or fiercely scrubbing them each time they touch anything. Possibly they pose for long periods in odd or strained positions, or make curious facial grimaces or contort their arms and legs in queer bizarre attitudes.

Clergymen and others interested in the adolescent's spiritual welfare often are delighted and flattered at such evidences of religious zeal. As a cold matter of fact these excessive interests in ecclesiastic affairs in one of this age are recognized by the psychiatrist as disquieting and even ominous symptoms of morbid pathology. Carried to profound degree such traits often are displayed by persons in the early stages of actual mental disease.

The third and final menace to be discussed here in making an adjustment is the development of queer and twisted personalities. Adolescents are distinctly the product of parental training and seldom have their personalities colored by direct inheritance. Thus if during plastic childhood traits of excessive belligerency, jealousy, over-sensitiveness, inferiority, etc., are permitted to grow and thrive, adolescence is reached with these habits of mind in full bloom. Such personality twists and eccentricities, especially those marked by faulty methods of reacting to feelings of inferiority, are found in persons who have never been able satisfactorily to settle their own personal difficulties. They are made uncomfortable by half-conscious emotions of guilt or by sins of omission and commission—a few real—but mostly fancied. They are unwilling, occasionally a few are unable, to handle their intimate troubles frankly; and the conviction that somehow they have missed out in a practical solution of their problems causes them to seek compensation for bungling their lives in what is termed a "call to service." Such adolescents often embark on a career of altruistic service to others in a vague and muddled welter of emotion consisting of a hazy desire to atone for their fancied shortcomings on the one hand, and a passionate determination to forget them in absorption of something else on the other.

Thus it is that formerly, more than at present when such activities are rapidly being elevated to the ranks of trained and professional work, a certain and clearly recognized type of personality sought a life career as a clergyman, a missionary, a nun or a monk, a Y. M. or a Y. W. C. A. attaché, or a social worker: anything whereby they might be permitted to settle the problems of other people without the uncomfortable and embarrassing necessity of first putting their own house in order.

Parents, teachers and others thrown in contact with adolescents can do much to familiarize themselves with some of the mental menaces to a healthy adjustment at this period and thus prevent many an adult disability.

Enough of the principles of practical metal hygiene are now available to supply everyone who seeks with an authentic knowledge of the mental mechanisms underlying our thoughts and motivating our conduct. The difficulty is that the traditional viewpoint of education and child training has been so long focused on purely intellectual functions that the importance of wrongly used emotions in causing adolescent casualties has been wholly overlooked. Mental hygiene insists that the wholesome training of emotions is even more necessary than intellectual stimulation, if a well rounded and balanced personality is to ensue. When universal recognition of this comes about, adolescent struggles at adjustment will be robbed of much of their danger.

GEORGE K. PRATT, M. D.

New Haven and Rickets

NEW HAVEN has finished the first year of its three-year demonstration to show that rickets is a preventable disease. The study is being conducted by the federal Children's Bureau and the Yale School of Medicine, in cooperation with the Department of Health, the Visiting Nurse Association, the Organized Charities Association and other social agencies. It emphasizes once more those two proved enemies of the disease, cod liver oil and exposure to direct sunlight.

The birth certificates of all babies born in the district chosen for the study are sent to the office of the Children's

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Bureau, to be delivered by the nurses to the parents. If it is the first birth reported from that district by the physician named on the certificate, one of the physicians of the bureau calls upon him to explain the demonstration and obtain his approval of giving cod liver oil to the baby. Then the nurse, delivering the certificate to the mother, urges her to bring the baby to the bureau, preferably before he is a month old, for an examination which includes an X-ray of the bones of the wrist. When the mother comes to the bureau the need for cod liver oil and sunlight is explained. Subsequent examinations are arranged once a month by appointment, and the older children are also examined for comparison as a control group. Nurses follow up the babies at home.

Rickets, diagnosed on clinical evidence, is exceedingly common in that control group of 454 children between four months and five years of age. Of the white children, 84 per cent showed evidence of the disease; of the colored, 94 per cent. In the group of their baby brothers and sisters, which includes 234 babies born in the past year who are still under observation and care, only 12 per cent showed clinical evidence of rickets; including the babies who show X-ray evidence, which often precedes the clinical symptoms by several months, the rickety group included only 29 per cent. The rate was noticeably lower among the children of parents who were known to have followed instructions faithfully than of those who followed a more casual course. While these young babies may develop rickets at some later time, so that these percentages may vary considerably, the finding is considered as highly encouraging evidence of the control of the disease.

From the experience of the demonstration, confirming earlier studies, Dr. Martha M. Eliot, director of the Hygiene Division of the Children's Bureau, concludes:

Rickets is a disease which begins insidiously in the very first months of infancy.

Rickets develops just as early in breast fed babies as in artificially fed babies.

Measures for the prevention of rickets must be undertaken before the time when X-ray evidences of rickets may first appear, that is, before the end of the first month.

The large majority of infants in the first months of life take cod liver oil without digestive disturbance.

All healthy infants can be given direct sunlight both in winter and in summer, either out of doors or near an open window.

In a paper read before the last session of the American Medical Association and recently published in the journal of that organization, Dr. Alfred F. Hess and Mildred Weinstock report an investigation, including experimentation with animals, in heredity in rickets. They conclude from their study that rickets cannot be prevented by improving the diet of the mother before or during pregnancy, or during lactation, or by giving her cod liver oil during the last two months of pregnancy, though it can be mitigated to some degree. All the evidence from the seasonal variations of the disease, which is most prevalent in late winter and early spring, and from its greater frequency among bottle-fed babies than among those who are breast fed, points to the conclusion that post-natal factors are the most important; until faulty conditions of the food and living conditions of young babies are corrected, rickets cannot be prevented. Experiments such as the New Haven demonstration should go far toward working out a technique for communities determined to reduce this disease to its minimum.

After Diagnosis, What?

TO HAVE a periodic examination, whether sick or well, is becoming not unusual for communities as well as individuals. The recent report on Hospitals and Health Agencies of San Francisco, by Haven Emerson, M. D., and Anna C. Phillips, reports a new job of community diagnosis, piloted by the experienced technician who directed the ten volume Hospital and Health Survey of Cleveland in 1920.

Do health and hospital services in the City of the Golden Gate fall below what Doctor Emerson and other investigators have found in other communities because the needs of fortunate California are less? Or, because understanding of needs is less? The per capita expenditure for public health purposes in San Francisco is about half that made available in Detroit or Toronto. Practically nothing is spent for health education; hardly anything is done for mental hygiene; there are practically no visiting nurses for the bedside care of the sick.

Hospital and dispensary services are reported as fairly adequate in quantity, but are submitted to much criticism as to quality. San Francisco appears to have enough hospital beds in the ten main institutions, but each hospital has proceeded along independent lines. Only about seventy per cent of the hospital beds are utilized. Provision of moderate priced beds for the middle classes is woefully lacking. There are wholly inadequate provisions for the care of convalescents and for chronic and handicapped cases, so that hospitals intended for acute diseases carry many cases which could be better cared for at half the cost in institutions especially designed for them.

The outstanding requirement, therefore, is to direct resources according to community needs instead of with a mere eye to institutions. Hence, one of the main recommendations of the survey is the creation of two councils, one dealing with hospital and dispensary service, the other with health or preventive service, designed to coordinate the thinking and the action of those concerned with medical and health service in San Francisco. The essential difficulties in San Francisco appear to be not finance, but program making and coordination. The survey states, for instance, that if existing beds are properly utilized and the needed provisions for convalescents and chronics are made, no additional hospital buldings should be necessary in San Francisco for some years to come. Other cities might well consider how far these conclusions would apply.

One cannot read this report without feeling the broad gap between recommendation and realization. A survey's function is to diagnose and recommend, but as in the case of the individual physician, the desired treatment can only be carried out with the cooperation of the patient. Recommendations that involve mechanical or financial adjustments are comparatively simple compared with those that require new points of view and different standards of service. One wonders whether adequate educational forces exist to develop the higher standards in hospitals and dispensaries, and in social and health services, that are suggested at many points by this survey. The reader may also be impressed with the important function of the Community Chest, the financing organization of welfare work in San Francisco, and of the Council of Social Agencies, the thinking or planning body. Without the presence of the chest and the council, a survey

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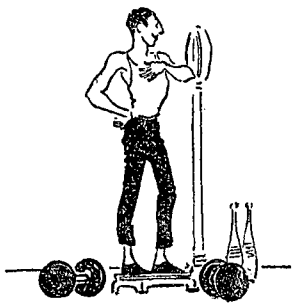
of this kind would hardly have been possible financially, and all the machinery required to carry out its recommendations would practically have to be created. A survey, after all, can give only sailing directions, while the chest and the council furnish the engineers and the steam.

MICHAEL M. DAVIS

Tricks of the Trade

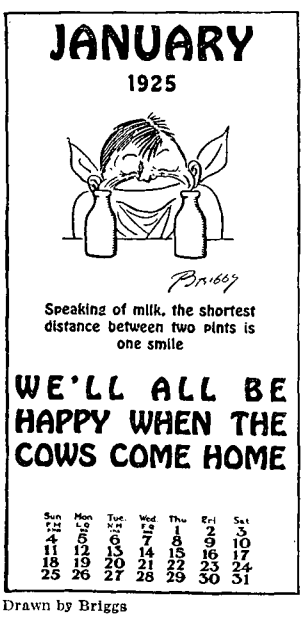
ST. LOUIS peddles health through the wanderings of a staff gypsy; Pittsburgh (that is, the part of it which patronizes the Irene Kaufmann Settlement) dips it up out of a Milk Well. The Milk Well, to be sure, was a white porcelain container, as sanitary as could be, but the name had a double meaning, as was pointed out by the youngster who evolved it during a contest for that purpose—for well means not only a place where you drink, but also the state of health!

The Milk Well was a summer trick which the Irene Kaufmann Settlement felt of real value. It consisted simply in selling milk at cost in the lobby of the settlement, which was hung with ferns to make it look cool and inviting, and with posters describing the value of milk. An unobtrusive free scales stood alongside as proof of the pudding. Many pennies which previously had gone for violently colored popcorn balls or similar products were diverted in this way to the purchase of wholesome food, the importance of which was emphasized in talks in the settlement classes. One of the social workers followed up seriously underweight children at home.



Drawn by Jessie Gillespie

From The Wisdom of Professor Happy published by the American Child Health Association


JANUARY
1925
Briggs
Speaking of milk, the shortest distance between two pints is one smile
WE'LL ALL BE HAPPY WHEN THE COWS COME HOME

Drawn by Briggs

Happy's calendar for 1925 issued by the American Child Health Association

As the summer wore on the Milk Well was supplemented by a milk stand, which crept right out on the sidewalk to compete with push cart venders, and caught not only the children but truck drivers, the letter carrier and other sensible grown-ups. One patron summarized his opinion by declaring "The three cents that I pay is not just for milk, but one cent is for Health, one cent for Wealth and one cent for Happiness."

The Health Gypsy, on the other hand, seems to inspire not epigrams, but nursery rhymes as she journeys about the city and county of St. Louis under the management of the Tuberculosis Society. Her rosy cheeks advertise the outdoor life and she wears a bright costume, with bangles and beads and bracelets, and carries a basket of fresh fruits and vegetables.

How impressive is the pleasant foolery under which she disguises lessons in the fundamentals of health comes out in the aftermath of her visit, such as:

I am a happy little girl
As healthy as can be
I always drink nice sweet milk
And never drink strong tea.

Old characters suffer new adventures:

Little Bo-Peep has lost her teeth
And doesn't know where to find them
She left them alone and now they are gone
Leaving her gums behind them.

Mistress Mary was quite contrary
The reason I can tell
She didn't obey the health rules
So she didn't feel very well.

One school was so inspired by her teachings that it undertook a complete Mother Goose, composed, as were the stanzas above, by its own poets, and prefaced by a touching tribute to the Board.

Clayton School Board
Sitting in session
Talking of business and rule
Put in a thumb
Pulled out a sum
And said, "Now we'll have a nurse for our school."

Incidentally, for children or elders still unequipped with a calendar for 1925, there is Happy's version, republished by the American Child Health Association and available through that organization for a modest sum. The accompanying illustrations, by Briggs, are taken from it. Some of the most famous saws of The Wisdom of Professor Happy, illustrated by Jessie Gillespie, have been collected in booklet form. Particulars of these and other publications may be obtained from the association at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

ALTHOUGH about forty cities in New York state have opened clinics for indigent persons suffering from venereal disease, the first county clinic is about to be opened through the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County who have agreed to finance the undertaking for six months, while the Public Health Committee of the county will obtain the site and operate it.

FOLLOWING the continued refusal of the city authorities to license a clinic for the dissemination of information on birth control, the Illinois Birth Control League has announced the opening of an office at which appointments may be made for consultations with a physician at a nominal fee. Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros of Hull House is in charge of the office. Illinois has no state law prohibiting the giving of contraceptive information; the action of the health commissioner in refusing to license a clinic was based on general grounds of "public policy."

OFFICIALLY the Quakers stopped their program of feeding German children on October 1 of this year; actually their reserves in food and money will carry 300,000 mothers and children through this winter, and another 200,000 will receive supplementary rations contributed by the German cities and states, and administered, as were the Quaker supplies, by the Deutscher Zentralausschuss. The peak of the program came in the late spring, when more than a million rations were

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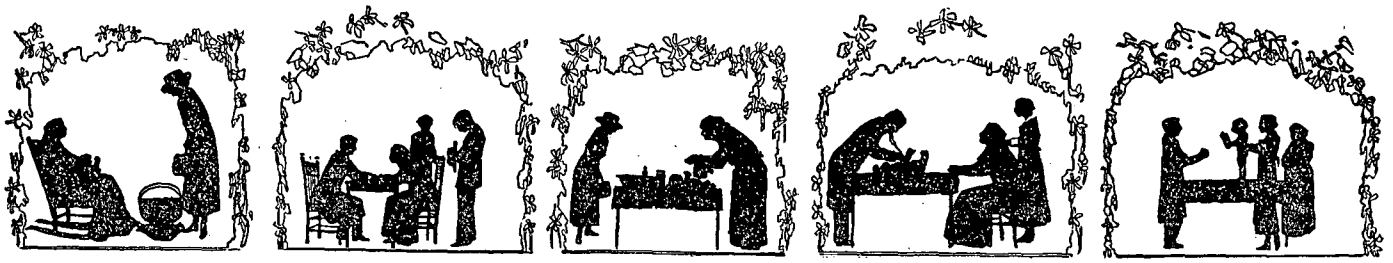

supplied daily; with the new crops, and the improvement in the general situation in Germany, which has made it possible for the German people themselves to take over a large amount of the relief work, the present rate of 500,000 is thought to cover needs for this winter. The growth of tuberculosis and other diseases fostered by under-nutrition among children is still a troublesome problem, and the Quakers hope to use some of the remaining funds contributed for relief in Germany toward helping to meet it.

IN A REPORT which is a model for readable text and attractive typography, the Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis tells the story of another year of its work, illustrated by the silhouettes which head this page. Work such as that of the excellent prenatal and infant departments of this organization assumes added importance with the report just issued by the Department of Commerce that in 1923 the United States fell still further behind the rest of the world in its record of the lives of women lost from causes related to childbearing. While some of the states, notably Washington and South Carolina, showed a slight decrease, the backsliding of others was so great that the rate for the Registration Area as a whole in 1923 was 6.7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 6.6 in 1922 and 6.1 in 1915.

BALTIMORE has found a new and popular use for its playgrounds. Nurses of the Department of Health, equipped with a doll that can be bathed, a doll's bed with springs, mattress, sheets, spread, pillows and pillow-cases, and other miniature equipment, give a series of six demonstrations in home nursing and mothercraft to children about ten years old. Boys vie with girls for such coveted honors as making the bed, setting a tray for an invalid, or filling a little hot water bottle. At the end of the summer the deftest young nurse from each playground is invited to show her skill in some particular bit of home nursing procedure at a final general demonstration. A certificate, highly prized by winner and playground, is awarded for the best performance.

WITH THE NEWS that Rochester, N. Y., has reported several cases of smallpox among unvaccinated persons, comes a statement from the Health Bureau of the city on the colonial history of a disease which has been all but wiped out in communities where vaccination is widespread. In the days of George Washington it was as distinctive not to be pitted by smallpox as the pockmarks themselves are today. Were a highwayman to be apprehended, not to be pitted by smallpox made him a marked man. When a man advertised for a clerk, or a woman for a servant, it often was specified that applicants must have had smallpox. It was a popular adage that no child belonged to his mother until he had survived smallpox. One death in ten was due to it. Long before the discovery of vaccination, healthy people resorted to a practice of "ingrafting," deliberately infecting themselves with a little material from a patient suffering from the disease, in the hope that they would take it mildly. By this method the attack was usually less severe than when smallpox was contracted in the usual way, but occasionally some one died in the course of this heroic procedure.

MORE THAN A MILLION dollars was paid out by employers in New York state in compensation for accidents to eyes, during the year ending June 30, 1923, the last for which complete records are available. The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, pointing out the tremendous economic wastage covered only in part by that figure, declares that a very large proportion of the 200,000 accidents in this country each year involving injuries to the eyes can be prevented when employers will make more thorough provision of safety devices, safety education and supervision, and employes will make more conscientious use of the safeguards provided by the more progressive concerns.

ANY CHILD who has been absent from school in New Haven, Conn., for three or more consecutive days must have a permit from the Department of Health before he or she can be readmitted. For the convenience of parents the nurse in the school examines and gives permits for all illnesses and absences other than for the communicable diseases, known or suspected, and for sore throats. In the later cases, the permits are issued after inspection at the office of the department, or in the home of the child. Officials of the department feel that much of the notable reduction in diphtheria cases in the past few years is due to this measure, as is a general decrease of illness, since it enables the nurses and physicians to keep children away from school until they have recovered fully from an illness and have built up a normal healthy resistance. The authorities, familiar with disease conditions in any given part of the city at a special time, are also thus qualified to advise a parent not to return a child to school when there is any unusual prevalence of infection in his district.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., has added the recently announced Dick test of susceptibility to scarlet fever and the later immunization of those children who require it, to its public health repertory. Tests are made in the schools, with the consent of the children's parents, and at the Health Bureau. Before the actual start of the work as a routine there was an extended campaign to educate physicians in the reading of the test, which now makes scarlet fever a definitely preventable disease. There is a little cycle of scarlet fever which comes once in five or six years, and a big cycle, about once in forty years.

AN EXTENSIVE bibliography on the pre-school child has recently been revised and brought up to date by the National Health Library and is available through that organization at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

DURING the past six years raw milk has caused 39 known epidemics of communicable disease in New York state; during the same period only 9 similar instances traceable to pasteurized milk were reported from the whole country. The illness of more than 800 people and the death of 35 in the series of New York state epidemics give additional urgency to the plea put forward by the State Department of Health that all milk except Certified and Grade A be pasteurized.

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BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE

The Pursuit of Truth in Print

HOW can we secure the helpful and intelligent discussion of social problems in print? The question was posed to the book editor by the creative-minded secretary of the committee on race relations of the National Conference on the Christian Way of Life. The conference has been studying how public discussion can distil the essential truths on industrial, race and international relations. It has invented some new ways of defining the elements of these problems, and contributed a useful program for oral discussion by groups, even on controversial questions. But this secretary feels that we need some better ways of handling controversy and discussion in print—to make them effective, to popularize such printed studies and to give permanence to the ideas, pro and con.

Spoken discussion has created three forms, with elaborate techniques. The debate works through the clear definition of the question, its assignment of negative and affirmative sides, its provision for direct and rebuttal argument, with the sporting addition in many cases of judges and a decision. Parliaments have perfected, after centuries, a procedure so intricate that often the truth is lost in the procedure. Their concern with practical legislation (and so with politics) rather ruins them as instruments for arriving at abstract truth, though this is not the fault of the machinery. The courts have invented peculiar ornate ways of seeking justice by the presentation of evidence, arguments, and the reference to precedent. Experience, ingenuity and rhetoric have done their best, and worst, for the speakers.

But the writers still wander in the woods. No one has discovered how students, social experimenters, philosophers and scientists can thresh out a problem in print for the mutual help of one another, and the public. They may, it is too true, write a book or an article—and months or years later somebody else writes another book or article in which he disagrees . . . in a paragraph in an appendix concerned with another matter. Mr. A is printed in one periodical or by one publisher. Mr. B. appears under quite different auspices.

The interested public learns vaguely that there are two views of the issue: but there is none of the charm of a close joining of arguments on a clear cut point, none of the vigor of destructive rebuttal, none of the excitement of intellectual combat. The writer is a monologist talking into the void, with nothing dramatic to help him. We speak of putting a thing in "cold type," but need we condemn ideas to the forlorn isolation of the interstellar frosts?

Let us consider our resources. The book review jumps to mind—we write 'em, or beg 'em. But five hundred words is no game against fifty thousand. Moreover, many reviewers don't want to write about the book, but to use it as a springboard to dive off from into the empyrean of their own notions. Again, the author of the book cannot reply to his critic except by a letter to the editor, and such letters, no matter how just their resentment, always sound either whining, or publicity-seeking. Too often they are 'writ sarkastic' and poor Truth hides her face. Editorials are sporadic and handicapped by brevity and one-sidedness. And there is no greater printed bore than the ordinary dispute between newspaper editors.

H. G. Wells contributed a good idea when he submitted his manuscript of The Outline of History to authorities in various lines and let them add their critical foot-notes to the text. We wish more authors were thus broad-minded to let their critics in on the ground floor where statement and answer go together. But as we recall, the addends were mere notes compared to Mr. Well's cosmos. Open forum columns in newspapers and periodicals of opinion have their good points. The New York Times prints many valuable communications, and our columnists occasionally achieve something that approaches printed argument. But it is in catch-as-catch-can style, intellectual matters need more of the Greco-Roman, with a touch of the code duello.

Printing the oral debate does not answer—largely because the oral debate itself does not answer. It's a bastard thing: part vaudeville, part mental gymnastics, some self-advertising, a breathless chase after cleverness, and a cruel waste of words in repartee and joshing. The trouble is not with the debate, but with the debaters. They are propagandists, notorious characters, bright boys and the like; the chemical search for truth is not in their line. The John Sumner-Ernest Boyd debate on Censorship of Books, printed by the League for Public Discussion lies before me. The printing or stenography was faulty, and the contents is a melange of personalities, incoherence, japing, and "(Applause)" or "(Hisses)" by rival rooters. It added not one new thought to our really very incomplete list of thoughts on the effects of words on morals. They never even talked about the same thing. Mr. Boyd clarions that antique and silly slogan: "The crime of obscenity has never been defined. It can't be... because it is subjective," while Mr. Sumner says: "The court interpreted 'filthy' to mean just exactly what you and I know 'filthy' does mean." There can be no common pursuit of truth when one pursuer caracoles toward Portland, Oregon, and the other rides hell-bent for Portland, Maine. No, oral debates may be useful to stir the sluggish mind of the populace, they may spread certain notions through the land, but they do not result in new truth by common consent.

THE pamphlet and the symposium do hold out hopes. Once the pamphlet offered just this sane and continuous discussion of public issues we desire. Pamphleteers helped make the American and the English Revolutions. The Federalist papers disclose the pamphlet at its supreme moment, crystallizing current political controversy into enduring literature. Nowadays the pamphlets of worth are submerged in the ceaseless flood of ephemeral print; advertising book-

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lets, propaganda, self-seeking documents of all kinds stifle the worth-while essay—all go to the waste basket together The publications of the Association for International Conciliation, the Federal Council of Churches, the Conference on the Christian Way of life, and the League of Nations bureaus prove we can do good pamphlets. What we need is emphasis on one topic, say Population, for 1925, so that everybody would feel a cumulative interest in the subject. The foundations could each contribute their opinions and gifts of research, the best minds write about this, and as a result we might have made some appreciable scientific advance by 1926, when of course, the subject would be Birth Control. We need one campaign, not a dozen. This suggests a clearing-house to organize the intellectual joust and above all else to prevent repetition.

The symposium—the printing of several views on a question or series of questions in one cover—can certainly be developed. It needs some sort of director. The spoken techniques have found this essential—and so we suffer chairmen, judges and speakers of parliaments. This gentleman would combine the functions of editor, interpreter, censor and omniscient providence. He would see that the question was properly defined, explain the experience, authority and basic views of each contributor, control space allotments, and regulate the printing, perhaps employing parallel columns, black-face sub-heads, numbered lines to make comparison of points easy. This unhappy moderator would again find his chief job in taming vanities and bluepencilling repetitions. Every controversy seems to me to be 50 per cent repetition, often needful to orient the new thoughts, often merely an author thinking old thoughts which he imagines new because he has rephrased them. The moderator would require the wisdom of the serpent and the gentleness of a dove, but such exist. Anatole France would have made a grand umpire; Bertrand Russell is almost ideal; and Dr. Charles W. Eliot has all the needed gifts.

To further helpful, tolerant, truth-seeking discussion in print is a service in which our universities, foundations and forum leagues can do great good. This department would be happy to print letters on the technique of better printed debates. The Survey might even conduct a model symposium —given the model, and guaranteed immunity! L. W.

Honor to the Printers

HERE is a fine idea for the makers of books and for those who believe that love of your craft and honor by your guild are the beginning of peace in work. Messrs. Williams and Wilkins (a fine Dickensian name!) publish good books at Baltimore, Maryland. Moreover, they make the books under their own roof, except the binding. They are proud of their work and their workers, so after the word "Finis" in Raymond Pearl's Studies in Biology, they added a postcript that does the heart good. This postcript shall speak for itself for it has a philosophy and a message for this machine-mad age.

In the "elder days of art" each artist or craftsman enjoyed the privilege of independent creation. He carried through a process of manufacture from beginning to end. The scribe of the days before the printing press was such a craftsman. So was the printer in the days before the machine process. He stood or fell, as a craftsman, by the merit or demerit of his finished product.

Modern machine production has added much to the worker's productivity and to his material welfare; but it has deprived him of the old creative distinctiveness. His work is merged in the work of the team, and lost sight of as representing him and his personality.

Many hands and minds contribute to the manufacture of a book, in this day of specialization. There are seven distinct major processes....

The motto of the Williams and Wilkins Company is *Sans Tache*. Our ideal is to publish books "without blemish"—worthy books, worthily printed, with worthy typography—books to which we shall be proud to attach our imprint, made by craftsmen who are willing to accept open responsibility for their work, and who are entitled to credit for creditable performance.

The printing craftsman of today is quite as much a craftsman as his predecessor. There is quite as much discrimination between poor work and good. We are of the opinion that the individuality of the worker should not be wholly lost. The members of our staff who have contributed their skill of hand and brain to this volume are:

And then follows the list of names, like a roll of honor on some memorial plaque, bound with triple brass—

Keyboard Composition: Hartman, Kocent, Luecke . . .
Press Work: Becker, Hildebrand, Dumler, Jr.
Proof Room: Katzin, Reuter, Reed . . .

and down through casting, hand composition, folder and bindery. So long as this book shall embody the wisdom and toil of Raymond Pearl on population and race, that long may the reader learn also from this note what men, long since wind-blown and forgotten dust, lent their quick nerves and pliant muscles and artful eyes to make permanent this wisdom in clean and lovely dress.

Williams and Wilkins have done a just thing—a thing that proves how some industries can preserve the craft ideal even amidst modern complexity. They will doubtless reap a reward of better work and domestic tranquillity amidst their type cases and presses. We call all publishers to note this new imprint—the spirit of the workers. But most of all we rejoice at what must have happened in Messrs. Williams and Wilkins's heart.

An Ironist on Population

POPULATION AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM, *by J. Swinburne. The Macmillan Co. 380 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a delightfully amusing book, most of the time because the author means it to be, and once in a while, one suspects, quite independently of the author's intentions. Only a small part of the book is really devoted to the consideration of population, but that part, fortunately, is entirely sound and exceedingly important. The bulk of the volume is given up to a discursive treatment of various social problems—wealth, trade unions, war, government, socialism, women and others—with the principle of population always in the background, to be sure, but receiving relatively little emphasis.

If the author's outlook on life is somewhat pessimistic and his general estimate of his fellow men not too flattering, we may reflect that the injection of a little pessimism into the current views on population will be very salutary and that others before Mr. Swinburne have been deeply depressed by the aspect of mankind viewed in the large. There is apparently a certain Chestertonian influence to be observed in the author's treatment and style, particularly in his fondness for sweeping and paradoxical exaggerations, as for instance: "Capital has no power to increase wages out of its own profits" (page 113). "A League of Nations to secure peace is an absurdity" (page 191). "The chief offender in keeping the social sore open and as large as pos-

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sible is the church" (page 290). "The right to equality of opportunity is also nonsense" (page 308). "Though some of it is merely useless, nearly all public speaking is harmful" (page 372).

The least satisfactory portions of the book are those in which the author undertakes to apply a detailed economic analysis to a practical human problem. Strangely enough, Mr. Swinburne seems to have fallen a victim to the inadequacies and unrealities of the same conventional, orthodox economics which he himself derides and discredits, charging it directly with failing to fit the facts (page 225). For, while recognizing in certain connections that labor is not wholly mobile, he nevertheless assumes a uniformity, mobility and objectivity of all economic factors including labor, and a precision and regularity of economic processes which the facts by no means justify. This is particularly detrimental to his treatment of such subjects as wages.

But on the central theme of population, the treatment of this vital topic merits the highest praise. The basic truths are clearly discerned and forcefully presented. Biological factors are kept in the center of the stage where they belong, and the possibility of escaping from a biological determinism by intelligent social control is depicted as man's unique and priceless prerogative. Finally, it is worth while to note, with appreciation, the author's recognition of vanity (in the sociological sense) as a social factor outweighing even hunger and sex hunger.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD
New York University

The Three Faces of Man

THE MONGOL IN OUR MIDST, *by F. G. Crookshank M.D. E. P. Dutton. 123 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is the most ambitious book for its size I have seen for some time, for the thesis upheld by Dr. Crookshank, the author, involves a basic revision of the philogenetic history of man.

"The three faces of man" are none other than the white, Mongol and Negro. But to these three faces there are important homologies on the interpretation of which hinges Dr. Crookshank's theory. The racial Mongol has an ape homolog in the Asiatic orang-utan and a human homolog in a kind of imbecile known by physicians as "Mongol." Similiarly, physical characteristics common "among certain whites" are approximated by the chimpanzee and by some individuals presumably suffering from dementia precox. The Negro, finally, bears certain physical resemblances to the gorilla, the great African ape, as well as to a type of idiot sometimes seen in Europe and distinguished by Langdon-Down as an "Ethiopic" variety.

The contrast between the three types in physical (and, as the author often adds, mental traits) is further strengthened by an examination of racial postures which leads to the discovery that a horizontal position of the legs in sitting is characteristic of the Mongolian, whereas the Negro and the white adopt two different variants of the vertical position. A similar contrast is observed between the postures sometimes assumed by the orang-utan, gorilla and chimpanzee.

"It is even more singular," adds the author, "that the Mongolian imbeciles should not only love to sit like a Buddha but to sway the head, backwards and forwards, like a porcelain mandarin, whilst I have seen a baby Mongolian idiot prostrate himself in his cot, for hours at a time, doing the Kow-Tow. Now, when an English idiot of Mongolian physique performs in his cot the symbolic act of humiliation practised by the Chinese race, and does it *instinctively and persistently*, it is idle to declare airily that no real homology is involved!" (pp. 37-38)

This quotation indicates the trend of the author's conception. He believes that a genetic relationship exists between the three races of man, white, Mongol and Negro, and their simian and pathologic homologs. Consistently enough this leads to the revival of the time-worn idea of a poly-genetic origin of man, three origins being substituted, each from a separate branch of the anthropoid stock.

It may be of interest to add as a curiosity that in the last pages of the book, where the author attempts to bring his theory into line with those of Klaatsch and an old one of Gobineau's, he suddenly resolves to restrict the variety of white man alleged to bear resemblance to the chimpanzee to the Semitic stock. Henceforth he no longer speaks of the white as one of the "faces of man," but of the Semitic.

Dr. Crookshank's theory as such is no worse than many other theories and it is elaborated not without ingenuity or even scholarliness. Only in one particular is it sorely deficient and that is the method of proof. The author apparently has never heard of numerical tests, averages and distribution curves, or if he did, he failed to recognize the applicability of these devices to the case at hand, for no attempt whatsoever is made in his book to present any sort of statistical grouping of the material, to indicate in any way what the numerical ratios of the different physical variants are, how frequent or rare is their occurrence, and in how far they do or do not fall outside the range of probable accidental variations.

In the absence of this statistical basis, Dr. Crookshank's theory must remain a curiously whimsical fantasy and it is perhaps to be regretted that his book should have been published in the same series in which have also appeared these two jewels of popular yet wholesome scientific speculation, Haldane's Daedalus and Bertrand Russell's Icarus.

ALEXANDER GOLDENWEISER
New School for Social Research
New York

Man Before History

HUMAN ORIGINS, *by George Grant MacCurdy. D. Appleton and Co. Two Vols. 440 and 516 pp. Price $10.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE are two delightful volumes filled with the record of man's "prehistory." Volume One tells the story of the Old Stone Age and of the "dawn of man and his arts"; Volume Two covers the New Stone Age and the Ages of Bronze and Iron, thus bringing the record, as far as it is known, down to the dawn of recorded history.

After a brief discussion of the "stages in human evolution" the author discusses prehistoric chronology; the ice age in relation to man's antiquity; the various stages in the Old Stone Age; the earliest remains of human culture; fossil remains of early man; the transition to the New Stone Age; characteristics of human culture in this new age; the great inventions and discoveries of this age, including the use of of fire, the raft and the boat, the wheel, domestication of animals and plants, the growth of agriculture, the beginnings of commerce, the healing arts and an organized

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religion; the progress of mankind during the Bronze and Iron Ages, and some discussions of the physical characteristics of man throughout these later stages of his development.

The emphasis is, of course, primarily on physical aspects of culture and life, since "prehistory" has to be quite completely extracted from the physical remains of those ages. But, for all that, the story is richly illuminating and the few chapters devoted to the intellectual and cultural side of those ages are quite exciting.

The book is fully illustrated, with photographs, reproductions of primitive art, maps and charts. Complete glossaries make the technical terms intelligible to the non-technical reader. An index makes every detail readily accessible. A final appendix makes a plea for the more effective protection and preservation of the remains of this prehistoric culture. J. K. H.

Doctor of Drama

MEMORIES AND ADVENTURES, *by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Little, Brown & Co. 410 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE day, at an Indian university, Patrick Geddes received an overdue appropriation for a library of sociology. Unable to restrain himself until an order could be filled in England, he hurried to the only English bookshop in town. Here he found plenty of stationery and paper-backed novels, but no books he could use in his classes. Then his eye lit upon a volume, and he carried it away in triumph. It was The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes—a book which, perhaps more than any other, has shown the high adventure which a fact-finding investigation may become in capable hands.

Since Conan Doyle put up his first shingle as a practising physician, forty-two years ago, adventure has clogged his steps. But one need only read his story with attention to the author's mental processes to recognize that what he calls "that curious faculty for running into dramatic situations which has always been with me" is really the faculty of keeping his eyes open for the unusual, and of setting the impression against the background of normal human experiences. Most people go through a humdrum existence merely because, while they see things, they do not see their significance.

So there is a real temperamental affinity between these two men from Edinburgh—the social student who can in his mind's eye rebuild a past civilization from the casual sights during a walk down a modern street, and the novel writer who can make the figures that spring from his imagination perform the most unusual stunts without departing from the humanly possible.

His own life is Conan Doyle's best story. Wherever you dip into it you are tempted to read on and on. Whether you follow him in his early experiences as a student, doctor and amateur story writer, or in his travels in the Arctic, the Mediterranean and America, or in his wanderings at the front during the late war, you walk in the company of a man who loves to observe the queer twists of human nature, be it in a street incident, be it in an interview with a great writer or statesman, and who tells about them with the naive artlessness of the perfect story teller.

This book should be read twice, first for sheer enjoyment, then—if the book editor will permit me—for the technique of its creative challenge to students of behaviorism.

BRUNO LASKER

A Pioneer in School Health

MEDICAL AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, *by S. W. Newmayer. Lea & Febiger. 462 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE one of the pioneers gives an accurate historical record of undertakings and progress that are quickly passing out of the experience of their successors. So this second edition of this book will interest those who study the opinion of their predecessors; it is essentially a statement of personal experience. It is, for example, back in the era before the communicable stage of measles was accurately determined by Anderson and Goldberger. The advice to quarantine a case of measles for at least sixteen days is at wide variance with the present practice.

The omission of any reference to the classical monograph on ventilation by the New York State Commission is just cause of serious criticism. Without the facts presented by Winslow, Miller, Lee, Kimball and Phelps, we should still be floundering in the midst of engineering phantasies, trusting to the chemical rather than biological tests of air condition.

All the work of Marine and Kimball and their successors in many states seems to have escaped the author, who does not even mention endemic goiter as a problem for the school medical inspector. One can readily recognize that Philadelphia is not in one of the goiter areas of the United States.

In dealing with malnutrition and the use of the standard height and weight tables, Dr. Newmayer passes by the radical revision of opinion as to the reliability of such indices following the report by Schroeder and Gebhart a year ago. While quantity measurements are useful they appear to show a margin of at least 50 per cent of error when controlled by clinical examination for quality of body tissue and structure.

Similarly there is passed by all the work of the past five years in Philadelphia as well as in New York and Boston on the standard classification of heart disease and the use of special class or school and clinic supervision for children with heart disease.

The Schick test is a bit too superficially treated to meet the insatiable interest in this convenient resource for detecting susceptible children of the upper school grades. In suggesting the use of toxin-antitoxin in mixture as a means of controlling an epidemic of diphtheria, Newmayer apparently forgets that such artificial active immunity is slow in its development and does not reach its full effect for several weeks or even months.

It is a pity to see the terms infectious and contagious still used as if they represented radically different processes of transmission when the usable term communicable has so much to recommend it, and its use avoids specious distinctions.

Certainly the observations by C. Hendee Smith with the intradermal Von Pirquet test are of enough importance to warrant comment upon the increasing evidence of a low infection incidence of tuberculosis even among the children of the poorest homes of our large cities.

What Dr. Newmayer describes as a medical examination more nearly resembles the lay-teacher, or nurse, inspection of the school child than a medical observation of school children. The inspection is, of course, a valuable and necessary procedure and quite within the capacity of a well taught teacher or nurse to carry out, but it is not a medical examination. With all the forms and records one searches in vain for a basis for comparison between schools which can be

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so readily provided where the non-attendance on account of sickness is studied by age of pupil, by cause of sickness, and by week or month of the year, and expressed in percentage of possible days of school attendance.

After completing this useful volume one feels the lack of a vigorous statement as to the primary responsibility of parents for the health supervision of their school and pre-school children.

There is a finality of expression which betrays the character of the presentation as one of authority and dogma rather than the open progress of a scientist seeking the truth and ready to accept new resources when proof of results are offered. The author has written much that it is wise for the lay school-worker, parent or teacher to know and to accept; but progressive thought among physicians and nurses requires more discussion and a vision of both sides.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

A Star Reporter on W. Wilson

WOODROW WILSON, *by William Allen White. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 527 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A biography of Woodrow Wilson will never be an easy undertaking. Controversy will always rage. Biographers will abase themselves and try to abase Mr. Wilson even though they may emulate Mr. White, whose purpose has been "to try to get at some approximate of reality amid the romance of hero tales and devil myths." This is, he says, "a worthy exercise for those of us who flatter ourselves with a belief that we see things impartially." But how can anyone see Woodrow Wilson impartially? The attempt is particularly temerarious so soon after he stalked across the world stage.

Mr. White writes as a star reporter rather than a biographer. He presents Mr. Wilson's life in a series of scenes, which are frequently effective and sometimes vivid. It is the drama of Wilson's origin and rise that fascinates him, rather than Wilson as a statesman. And where the biographer might generalize and interpret, and sacrifice truth to his analysis of causes and consequences, the star reporter makes equal sacrifices by striving for the picturesque. Mr. White, in other words, is more spectacular than sound; his book is a stunt in biography, as running for governor was a stunt in politics. Wilson as a man of Scotch-Irish descent, with the two strains struggling for supremacy; as a Presbyterian; as an academician—these matters preoccupy Mr. White, and furnish a succession of speculative and sometimes conflicting motifs.

One example will suffice. Mr. White quotes the story (probably much exaggerated in the telling) that Wilson, when a boy, said to his father: "I have found I have an intellect and a first-class mind." Wilson "had been reading an abtruse book, and the ease with which he mastered it convinced him that he had a mind." Mr. White returns to this story again and again, and even goes so far as to refer to Mr. Wilson's "major delusion," that he had a first-class mind. But the story, even if not apocryphal, furnishes little aid in judging Mr. Wilson, either as a man or as a statesman, and if Mr. Wilson did not have a "first-class mind" what other modern statesman has had more than a second-rate, second-class mind? Mr. Keynes's myth of 'bamboozlement" has been completely exploded by the quotations from the Minutes of the Council of Four, in Ray Stannard Baker's volumes on the Peace Conference. They show that in knowledge, dialectical ability and mental power, Mr. Wilson was the equal of any of the plenipotentiaries.

The proportions of Mr. White's book will not appeal to some of his readers. More than half of the volume is devoted to the period before Mr. Wilson was elected President—but this amount of space is necessary to set forth the themes of the Scotch-Irish ancestry, the "first-class mind" and the variations on them. Relatively little space is given the diplomacy of the war and the Peace Conference, and here facts are not numerous. There is little attempt to judge Wilson by what he chose to do and what he chose not to do—a consideration which confronts a biographer only in the case of a statesman at the head of things who can be an inventor as well as a routineer, who can create his own responsibilities and who can choose his theatre and write his own role. And there is little attempt furthermore to fit Wilson into the political and social background of the first decade of the twentieth century. The biography is the account of a major news event.

Like a star reporter Mr. White writes about new angles of the story. He hints at the jealousy of the second Mrs. Wilson and its bearing on the breaks with Colonel House and Tumulty, and perhaps on the unwillingness to accept reservations to the Covenant of the League of Nations. Like a reporter, Mr. White sometimes shows unfamiliarity with the political background. To say, for example, that "the British Navy and the British commercial classes who dominated the British Foreign Office could have stopped the War but did not" shows some ignorance of European history.

Mr. White's biography is frequently sympathetic; some of his interpretations are penetrating, and his appeals for sympathy with his subject are frequently successful. Nevertheless the reader has a feeling that Sir Henry Wotton was right when he said, "Critics are only brushers of noblemen's clothes." Mr. White may, if he desires, apply the same dictum to me.

LINDSAY ROGERS

Columbia University

Sex-Sublimation in Childhood

PAPERS ON PSYCHOANALYSIS, *by Ernest Jones, M. D. William Wood and Co. 731 pp. Price $8.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE forty papers which make up this volume, now in its third edition, cover the entire field of psychoanalysis very adequately from the strictly Freudian point of view, but of particular significance for the non-medical reader is the group of papers dealing with child-study and education. The subjects covered in this group are the significance of sublimating processes for education and re-education; the unconscious mental life of the child; the child's unconsciousness; some problems of adolescence; the significance of the grandfather for the fate of the individual; the phantasy of the reversal of generations and anal-erotic character traits. While a certain amount of repetition is inevitable in a book constructed in the manner of the present volume, the series of papers just referred to contain most significant theoretical and practical suggestions for education and child-help.

From the point of view of psychoanalysis, the most important aspect of the educational process is the weaning of the child to external and social interests and considerations, a socializing process which has to do essentially with the

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healthy management of erotic interests and stirrings of the earliest period of childhood. These early tendencies are preoccupation with one's own body, and especially with particular parts; interest and pleasure in various bodily functions, especially those of excretion; selfish inconsideration for others; jealousy and resentment at being disturbed or interfered with, curiosity about such questions as the difference between the two sexes, the origin of babies and the nature of marital relations and so on. These tendencies, which have to be displaced by others, are unacceptable to the moral and ethical standards of a civilized community, and also, therefore, to those of the child as soon as he begins to be subject to the pressure of his environment, i. e., after the age of about six months. Now the natural process by which this transformation of interest is achieved is the process of "sublimation," a term borrowed from chemistry, and designating, according to Freud, "the capacity to exchange an originally sexual aim for another one which is no longer sexual, although it is psychically related." How important this process is held by the psychoanalytical school can be seen from the fact that the neurotic and insane patient, the pervert, criminal and other social failures are seen primarily as individuals in whom the process of sublimation has failed to effect its social purpose.

Jones makes a plea for greater attention on the part of educators to this process in the life of the child, and a greater recognition of the importance of these primary spontaneous interests of the child as energy carriers, whose energies have to be attached to socialized goals. In this connection he points to certain current erroneous conceptions concerning the process of sublimation, such as for instance, that it is a process whereby the normal sexual desire of an adult becomes, more or less consciously, replaced by an interest in other matters, or as if it were a question of the individual being disappointed in love, and seeking consolation in the arms of religion, of work and what not, or of his being spurred on by the stimulus of love into some artistic or other activity. This is only partly true. According to Jones "sublimation concerns not so much the normal sexual desire as the individual components of the sexual instinct; it refers to the child far more than to the adult; it is an unconscious process, not a conscious one, and it does not consist in a replacement." It does happen, of course, that either spontaneously or on advice, a person who is troubled by a desire that cannot be gratified devotes himself to the pursuit of sport, study and so on, and in so doing consciously sets going the first stage of the sublimating process, but even then the actual transference of the affect proceeds unconsciously, as one discovers through psychoanalysis. The important thing is that these early, spontaneous interests of the child constitute strong objects of "appeal" which could be utilized in connection with the more formal subjects of education.

In the paper entitled Some Problems of Adolescence, Jones proposes the thesis that at puberty a regression takes place in the direction of infancy, and the person lives over again, though on another plane, the development he passed through in the first five years of life. This correlation between adolescence and infancy is a generalization of the utmost importance, and more so than any other explanation helps one to understand the vagaries of the adolescent boy and girl. This important chapter must, however, be read in its entirety for a full appreciation of its tremendous significance.

Most of what is said by Jones in this volume has, of course, been said many times before, but the special merit of this contribution lies in its authoritativeness, lucidity and well-rounded presentation of psychoanalytic psychology in its theoretical and practical aspects.

BERNARD GLUECK, M.D.

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Industry and Economics

ENGLAND'S LABOUR RULERS, *by Iconoclast. Seltzer. 136 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ENGLAND'S LABOUR RULERS suggests two viewpoints. First, it shows the years of hard work by men of first-rate ability that have gone into the British labor movement. New political parties are not made over-night. Second, the breadth and variety of personalities that go to make up the brew—from Tom Shaw and Sidney Webb to General Thompson and Colonel Wedgwood. The book is by Iconoclast whose volume on J. Ramsay MacDonald is as significant now as a human document as it was the day it was issued—and that was before he was elevated to the premiership, held office and suffered defeat. He is still a "man of tomorrow" but the one fault of Iconoclasts's book lay in the fact that it didn't really fully reveal that this tomorrow business is a piece of big team play. England's Labour Rulers may have been an effort to make good on this point by portraying the personalities of the first Labour Government. The book, however, has neither the brevity of a Who's Who, the psychological penetration and swing of the earlier biography nor the charm of the sort of character sketches that are associated with mirrors and dusters. P. U. K.

THE BASIS OF SOCIAL THEORY, *by Albert G. A. Balz. Alfred A. Knopf. 252 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A VERY thoughtful, brief study of the growing field of social psychology, including hereditary endowments and environmental influences, and the problem of social control. The treatment is greatly influenced by the writings and teachings of John Dewey. The result is a provocative book: not a text-book for a college class; but a good book for the general reader who wants to have his mind stirred up—until it comes to believe somewhat in itself. J. K. H.

SEASONAL OPERATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES: THE FACTS AND REMEDIES, *by committee of the president's Conference on Unemployment. McGraw-Hill Book Co. 213 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Education, Ethics and Sociology

OUR CITY—NEW YORK, *by "the high school students of the City of New York," edited by Frank A. Rexford. Allyn & Bacon. 400 pp. Price $1.20 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS VOLUME, the product of competitive groups in each of nineteen high schools, was written mainly as a means of studying local community civics. Out of this study comes the finding that New York is a very wonderful city. But the publishing of this material brings us back to the starting point: future classes will not need to do this work, as they will have a text-book ready to their hands.

THE LOGIC OF CONDUCT, *by James MacKaye. Boni and Liveright. 486 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THIS volume, the author undertakes to deal with questions of reasonableness and unreasonableness in the field of

(*Continued on page* 491)

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COMMUNICATIONS

What About Vocational Guidance?

Is vocational guidance leading into blind alleys? Must young workers look to things outside their work for genuine self-expression? Believing that the questions Ethel Kawin asked in Survey Graphic for November and January probed deeply into a problem that vitally concerns both industry and education, the editors invited a number of vocational workers to share their reactions with other readers. The first sheaf of replies follows.

MORE FACTS

To the Editor: I shall be pleased to jot down some of the thoughts aroused by reading Miss Kawin's paper which you so kindly sent me.

1. Routinue Nature of Vocational Activities—We make a mistake when we divide jobs into two classes—routine and non-routine. The relation is not one of all-or-none. Every job, even the most highly creative, involves much routine activity. The actor must spend hours learning his lines, and must then say those same lines night after night, and it is usually found that he uses exactly the same intonations at every performance. The scientist must take his measurements over and over again. The highest executive of the land undergoes an appalling amount of routine, shaking thousands of hands, posing before hundreds of cameras, signing his name thousands of times. Even the job of traveling salesman, which is regarded with envious eyes by those who say that they like change (until they have tried it), as any old salesman will tell you, involves a sickening round of routine experiences: same old day coaches with velvet or rattan seats, same old hotel beds, same breakfasts of ham and eggs and wheat-cakes; same Babbittesque customers, even the same old sales arguments.

Routine is unescapable. The physical arrangement of the universe demands it, the social and economic organization demands it and the psychophysical organism demands it. It is physically impossible for a person to make continually new adjustments. The faculty of forming habits is given us as a method of getting around this. I advocate, therefore, that we use the word routine not in an all-or-none sense but in a quantitative sense; that we rate jobs according to the amount of routine they involve, and the number of new adjustments they require. We might picture them on a scale from 0 to 100. Thus the job of tending a machine for pasting labels on cans in a packing plant might call for 10 per cent new adjustments and 90 per cent routine; selling ribbons might require 30 per cent new adjustments and 70 per cent routine; circumnavigating the globe by airplane might require 80 per cent new adjustments and 20 per cent routine. (The men who just completed this task observed that they would not care to do it again.) All jobs have large amounts of it—probably the longer time one spends on a job, the larger the rotuine comes to bulk unless one is constantly developing new capacities and taking on new responsibilities, a thing most people are not capable of doing or are not willing to do. It is a common observation that every one feels that some other man's job is pleasanter than his. This is because he does not know how much routine there is in the other job. In our vocational guidance, we must not allow young people to delude themselves with the thought that they can get into a line of work that will be free from routine.

2. Intelligence as a Criterion of Vocational Aptitude—Every person who has spoken an authoritative word on vocational guidance has said emphatically that vocational guidance should not be given on the basis of intelligence alone. All of them believe that one should consider the other phases and also physiological, social and economic aspects of the individual. The reason why intelligence appears to bulk so large is that we have a tool for the measurement of it, while we have not yet developed tools for measurement of the other aspects of the individual. A number of investigators are trying to develop them, however. The current literature of experimental psychology contains numerous studies of personality. They are not yet ready to be applied, but they are proof that the problem is well recognized.

3. How Intelligent are Workers and Potential Workers?—Granted the ambiguities in the definition of intelligence, it is almost certain that regardless of the definition adopted, there are wide divergencies in the amount (of any kind of intelligence) that is present in the different members of society. Fifty per cent of the population are bound to be below the average. And the average is quite certainly not as high as most people would like to believe.

4. The Way Out—There is no single prescription, and no magic formula. For many years I have been preaching—and practicing—the thing that Miss Kawin advocates—that our most pressing need is scientific research. This is, however, a slow process, much slower than is generally thought. (It took Dr. Seashore thirty years to develop a method that would enable him to give practical guidance to persons contemplating a musical career). Until we have gathered facts we shall have to rely on common sense in doing our guidance. Such has been the history of all advancements. Progress is slower in this field than it is in most fields because we are here dealing with the human organism, which offers greater complexity than any other creature.

I am very glad to see the pages of The Survey devoted to this vital subject. I hope that the interest aroused by it will lead laymen to see with greater understanding the complexity of the task of developing methods of vocational guidance and to regard with a more sympathetic eye the efforts of those who are seeking for light. Finally, I hope such discussions as these will stimulate scientists to exert greater activity in the direction of needed research.

Harry D. Kitson
Professor of Psychology, Indiana University

BRIDGES

To the Editor: Miss Kawin has given a vivid and I believe a true picture of the wage-earning child and his inability to find self-expression through his work. With her we must not forget the responsibility of making industry serve us. This it will not do unless we recognize where it fails and unless we do our part toward adjusting it to human needs.

In the meantime children who are capable of creating real values should not be obliged to act as appendages to machines. In America we say that all children have equal educational

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opportunities. What about the children who cannot go to our free high schools because their wages are needed in the home? So far only in a few large cities of the United States is money in the form of scholarships provided to take the place of the child's wages so that he may remain in school. Until such time as industry and the state provide for incapacity on the part of the wage-earner through poor health, accident or death, I think that each citizen should feel responsible for seeing that this kind of scholarship is given to all children who are capable of returning their education to the community in service.

These boys and girls may go unrecognized or may be incapable of using the education offered unless our schools know each child as an individual and teach him how to adjust himself to life. An effort is being made by the White-Williams Foundation to work out a plan for helping children to this adjustment before they come to the attention of the vocational counselors.

Their workers began in the schools from the angle of vocational guidance, but soon discovered that children needed this social and educational guidance back in the kindergarten and first grade. When the problems of the boys and girls become too difficult for social case work to solve, they take the children to the psychiatrist and act as the psychiatric social worker to help the family and the child carry out his instructions. Although these school counselors take into consideration the child's future work life, they do not feel qualified to give him specific vocational guidance because they cannot maintain constant contact with industry. When the child must leave school, they send him and a brief description of his personality to the Junior Employment Service for occupational guidance and placement. Here, of course, enter in the problems of industry which Miss Kawin so adequately described.

This coordination of functions has as yet been worked out in a small and not wholly satisfactory way, but it does give to the vocational counselor the understanding of the child as a whole for which Miss Kawin asks. We hope that longer experimenting will show wherein it fails and how it may be used more satisfactorily.

ANNA B. PRATT
Director, White-Williams Foundation, Philadelphia

"AN ADEQUATE PROGRAM"

TO THE EDITOR: I have read with interest the article entitled Things Outside Their Work which has appeared in a recent number of The Survey. As one who is earnestly trying to bring the aims of vocational guidance within the limits of practical procedure, I am moved to protest.

In four pages your author has written entertainly of a number of important topics—"education for leisure," "dissociation of personality," "the five-hour day," "employe ownership," "the iron man in industry," and "the frustration of the creative impulse," not to metnion "the inadequacy of the I. Q.," and "the struggle between capital and labor." All these are vital problems and demand consideration but may I venture the query, "Why lay the burden of their solution on Vocational Guidance already provided with a full program?"

Taking our own organization as an example, may I state for you briefly that the aim of vocational guidance is to secure an harmonious adjustment between the capacities and the desires of the individual and the opportunities of his industrial environment, and further, to realize that that adjustment once made is not fixed and static but necessitates continuous modification.

In our attempt to estimate the capacities of individuals we make use of such tools as health records, school marks, tests of general intelligence, rating scales of personality characteristics, etc. Through repeated interviews with the child and his family we try to learn something of his ambitions and desires and through the medium of a series of occupational talks, we aim to give children some knowledge of the range of industrial possibilities and the nature of the requirements, rewards and limitations of different lines of work, or through personal investigation of employer's order, to give him specific information of the jobs now open.

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MARY HOLMES STEVENS HAYES
Director, Vocational Service for Juniors, New York

A Job for the Family Agency?

Here are three letters inspired by Professor Chapin's sketch, Some Thoughts on Our Social Machinery, in the December Midmonthly.

RESTATE SOCIAL WORK RELATIONSHIPS

TO THE EDITOR: The brief article by Professor Chapin in the December 15th issue of The Survey opens up a matter which must receive greater attention from all of us. I find myself in very hearty accord with his point of view. The development of the specialized fields of social work has, of course, made possible great contributions to social welfare. But inherent in this trend to specialization are some very great dangers. It is not merely a matter of the development of new machinery and the establishment of new agencies to take care of new problems as they arise, but what is much more fundamental, it tends to rob the social worker of the synoptic point of view. Our inability to see things as a whole makes it difficult for us to have a correct perspective and a controlling sense of values and relationships.

I do not believe in the family agency merely because it is a family agency. There is, however, in this type of organization, as Professor Chapin points out, a possible opportunity for correlation that probably exists in few others. Somehow or other, we will have to develop, it seems to me, a correlation of agencies, not merely in the interest of economy, but in the interest of better workmanship. In the realm of record making and record keeping, for instance, there is a terrible waste at the present time. If some plan could be devised whereby we would be able to find a great deal of common material in common records, it would lead to much larger cooperation, and much more extensive development in the future. This is, of course, a minor point but it is probably one from which a beginning could be made.

We know the difficulties that have come from specialization in other lines. Industry itself is a fair example. It seems to me that as social workers we must have a much larger vision and must refuse to see things in sections and demand that we see the problem as a whole. Whatever traditions we develop should be on the broad basis of the welfare of society and the development and protection of the wards of society.

The values embodied in the council of social agencies are already evident. This already has had the effect of preventing individual agencies from branching out into new lines of work without giving consideration to the other agencies within the community. But not sufficient control is yet developed within this type of agency and it is a control factor that, largely, we need in this matter. It seems to me that the day has passed for an individual agency, especially in an urban area, to decide entirely its own policy without the advice and counsel of the associated agencies within the community. If

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this policy were to be followed out and supported by a deep sense of comradeship in the work, I believe we would be able to eliminate duplication of effort and the establishment of new machinery for the accomplishment of what might be termed "parallel lines of work." However the matter is to be accomplished, it would seem clear that not only from an administrative point of view but from the point of view of applied sociology and the community interests involved there must come in the very near future a restatement of relationships and agreement within the agencies themselves in matters of function and scope of service.

Our task is bigger than any of our agencies and if we are to secure this end it will mean the development in the mind of the individual worker of a social philosophy which will enable us to recognize not only means but values; the relation of our several functions rather than preservation and development of particular forms of social machinery.

Secretary, Charity Organization Society, Buffalo DAVID C. AIDE

GIVE EVOLUTION A CHANCE

TO THE EDITOR: When one studies the Directory of Social Agencies of any large city and notes the number of new organizations, the variety of organizations, the complexity of their motives and aims, one finds a good deal of sympathy with the point of view thoughtfully, if playfully, suggested by Dr. Chapin. Similarly, if the contributors to our philanthropies stop to read at all the appeals which reach their desks, they would undoubtedly think that Dr. Chapin was summarizing a social fact of which we are all perhaps increasingly conscious.

The gist of Professor Chapin's argument is that the simpler the society the fewer the ways of being poor and maladjusted, and the less danger of over-development of social machinery for dealing with poverty and maladjustment.

In the stone age, how free from poverty they must have been and how little must they have suffered from too much social organization. In the cave man period, they had still fewer of these difficulties and what a satisfactory situation it must have been, and yet how relatively numerous must have been the ways of being poor in that stage of society and how relatively over-organized must have been the social machinery as compared with the amoeba state of evolution. Here, after all, we have reduced the number of ways of being poor to the minimum. Here, the dangers of over-organization surely are not great.

What has happened in the development from the amoeba stage of civilization to our present stage? Is it a fortune or misfortune that there are more ways of being poor now than then? Is it a fortune or misfortune that we have societies for the relief of this and for the prevention of that and for the promotion of the other, now, as compared with nothing comparable to it in the early stage? In spite of the greater number of ways of becoming poor and the greater chance of any one of us being caught in the grip of any one of these ways of poverty, in spite of any feeling of discomfort or social worry which we may have with regard to the confusion and complexity attending the tendency to over-organize, I fancy that we are all quite content to take our chances with the present multiplicity of ways of being poor and the present complexity of social organization. I fancy that most of us are willing to take our chances that that grim disciplinarian, the evolutionary process, will serve adequately now and in the future, as it seems to have served in the past, in lopping off rather mercilessly those complexities of social organization which do not prove to be really useful. Just as the individual variation that may have been grotesque and unusable was quickly eliminated in the evolutionary process, so is it not likely, after all, that we may have an adequate automatic check

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Carl Van Doren — "The Love Theme in American Literature" — Fridays
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THE SURVEY
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on this troublesome tendency to over-organize, which Professor Chapin is so conscious of?

Why lay this new and heavy burden, some of us who are identified with family organizations would query, on the family welfare agencies which are already suffering from indigestion due to the attempt to assimilate too large quantities and too diverse social food? Do let us catch up a bit before thrusting this new and complicated task upon us and do give evolution a bit of a chance to see if she of her own accord will not solve this additional social evil without the necessity of organizing either a new society to prevent over-organization or a new function of any existing organization for the same purpose.

BAILEY B. BURRITT
General Director, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor

WHERE DANGER LIES

TO THE EDITOR: Would that the family agency might deal with "this new group of clients" as effectively as it has with its clients in the past. The danger signals are up and should remain up until something definite is done to correct the two tendencies cited. My judgment is that because we are experiencing just what Professor Chapin has so clearly pointed out, the problem is one of concern to all agencies and should be dealt with through such concerted action as is made possible by a council of social agencies or a federation. While the family agency remains in a more strategic position than some other agencies for checking these tendencies, the time has come when community leadership rests primarily with a council made up of representatives of all organizations in the community.

As to the first tendency, not until we are willing to sacrifice personal gratification for the good of those we endeavor to serve, can we expect a great change. Given a family for Christmas, one club became so interested in the outward appearance of the home, that its committee considered, among other things, arranging to have all the members call on the family and then replace the shack in which they were living by a fine new house to be built by the men themselves—meanwhile, having a moving picture taken of the first call and the follow-up with the men in overalls hard at work constructing the building. The argument presented was that such a film would win many new members for the club, and the suggestion that the family agency could name a dozen families more worthy of such generous treatment made little difference as they failed to appeal to the dramatic instinct of the committee.

The real problem today is to obtain for the social agencies fair recognition and to develop their leadership to the point that this nation-wide wave of interest in social work will become a definite part of the program of existing agencies. More danger lies outside the circle of social agencies than within.

If we can gain such recognition for the existing social agencies, I am optimistic enough to believe that the second tendency referred to by Professor Chapin will eliminate itself through economic pressure. True it is that Fords, victrolas and radios are becoming a part of life and case workers face different standards than ever before. On the other hand, many of our federated cities have reached the point where at least for the time being the chest budget cannot be increased with safety. This "saturation point" while distressing to some, is nevertheless a safety zone. Just as soon as the social agencies of a community are recognized for their leadership and are supported to the best of the community's ability and no more, just so soon will the whims and fancies of each agency give way to a more sound and coordinated community program which will finally lead to the survival of the fittest.

JOHN P. SANDERSON
General Secretary, Social Welfare League, Rochester, N. Y.

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Run of the Shelves

(*Continued from page 486*)

conduct, using the method of Socrates as portrayed in the Platonic dialogues. The result is 45 "sessions," with dialogues, and about 150 "summaries," or brief summations of the results agreed upon in the dialogues. The method is inevitably discursive. The conclusions may be set forth in the first three "summaries," as follows: "A scientific guide to belief has created a material civilization. A scientific guide to conduct should tend to create a moral civilization. Search to a scientific guide to conduct is an inquiry worth pursuing."

J. K. H.

ROADS TO SOCIAL PEACE, *by Edward Alsworth Ross. University of North Carolina Press. 133 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

SECTIONALISM, sectarian strife, rivalry between nationalities, class war and the struggle between town and country are the areas of conflict selected for examination. Professor Ross permits himself ex cathedra pronouncements on these topics with which other social students will not agree; and his remedies, numbering from five to ten in each case, must, in spite of their arbitrary form, be regarded as suggestions for thought, and as such are stimulating. Incidentally, the author, as always, provides telling observations from real life. While doctrinaire on the problems discussed, he abstains from applying his method to race friction because he does not know the way out.

B. L.

WHAT AILS OUR YOUTH?, *by George A. Coe. Charles Scribner's Sons. 97 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR COE has set himself the task of accounting at the same time for the lack of self-restraint observable in our young people, the meek acceptance of conventional ideals on the part of the majority, and the revolt against authority on the part of a small minority. His diagnosis is remarkable for its clarity and for the courage with which it goes to the roots of the trouble. His plan of educational reconstruction is revolutionary both in what it rejects in the present machinery of instruction and in what it demands of the attitude of the adult world to youth. B. L.

Religion

THE SOCIAL ORIGINS OF CHRISTIANITY, *by Shirley J. Case. University of Chicago Press. 258 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHATEVER Professor Case writes about the beginnings of Christianity is sure to contain the latest researches in that field. In addition to his historical knowledge, he has here brought in the help of our contemporary social studies. The result is an interpretation at once historically dependable and psychologically convincing. J. K. H.

THE ASCENDING LIFE. *by Richard Roberts. The Womans Press. 79 pp. Price 75 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THOSE who had the privilege of hearing Dr. Roberts' five addresses before last year's convention of the Y. W. C. A. will need no urging to read them; their beauty and depth will repay many hearings and readings. The secret of Dr. Roberts' translucent style is that he has something new to say and passionately desires to communicate it. To the many recent interpretations of the last period of Jesus' life he has added one in which those moments are singled out for development that have most significance for the young people of the present day. He frees from the incrustations of dogma the standards which Jesus set up for measuring success and failure. B. L.

(*Continued on page 495*)

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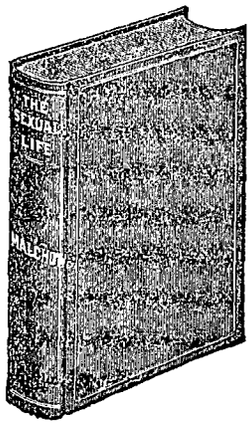

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

THAT far-flung round-trip from home to Denver to Paris to home is not to lure American social workers this summer after all. After consultation with those interested, both in Europe and here, in the proposed international conference of social work which was to have been held in Paris in the summer of 1925 it has been decided to postpone it to the summer of 1926. This action has been taken in the hope of stimulating wider interest in the conference in both continents and in the belief that a longer time for preparation might result in a more valuable program. It is hoped to roll up a regular snowball of interest in the conference by 1926.

ON JANUARY 1 Paul T. Beisser, legislative representative and secretary of the child welfare division of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, became general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society in Baltimore, which is affiliated with the Maryland Children's Aid. Mr. Beisser went to Pennsylvania from New York in February 1923 as editor of Social Legislation. During the legislative session, in the words of the P. C. A. Herald, he was a most useful friend to all the welfare agencies of the state. He organized the child welfare division of the association, becoming its first secretary.

ALFRED WHITMAN, director of the Children's Aid Society, Boston, and Fanny M. Whitman, of California, were married in October. Mrs. Whitman was formerly a medical social worker with the American Child Association and recently the social worker of the Berkeley dispensary, Berkeley, California. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman became acquainted at the National Conference of Social Work in Toronto.

MRS. L. M. BUSH, formerly director of the Child Welfare Department of the state of Alabama, has resigned and has married and is now Mrs. A. M. Tunstall. She is succeeded by her assistant, Virginia B. Handley.

DR. WILLIAM H. SLINGERLAND, of the department of child-helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, died at Denver on December 21. He was for twelve years superintendent of the Iowa Children's Home Society and had been connected for fourteen years with the department of child-helping. He was a clear and vigorous writer: his book on Child-Placing in Families is a standard text. His monumental work, a study of all the public institutions for delinquent boys in the United States, was completed not long ago and is nearly ready for publication.

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION lost its executive secretary, and hospital development lost an earnest and enthusiastic leader in the death of Dr. A. R. Warner on November 27, after nearly a year of illness. Dr. Warner had been active in hospital administration and promotion since 1913, when he became superintendent of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, after a few years of general practice. He had been secretary of the Association since 1919. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Hospital Council and of the Ohio Hospital Association, and was instrumental in organizing and developing the American Conference on Hospital Service. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association.

DR. RALPH M. CHAMBERS of Westboro, Mass., has been appointed chief of the new division which will carry out psychiatric examinations of prisoners in accordance with the act passed by the last Massachusetts legislature. Units of the division are to be established at Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Salem and Boston.

THE School of Social Service of the University of Missouri has just added to its staff Bessie A. McClenahan, for some time connected with the Missouri School of Social Economy in St. Louis, and last year assistant director of the Community Council of St. Louis. Professor McClenahan will be in charge of the family case work group of courses, and in general of field work; for all of which her training and experience has well qualified her. She is a graduate of Drake University, holds a master's degree from the University of Iowa, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

From Oberlin Alumni Magazine

CARLTON K. MATSON

THE gentleman whose likeness (as his fellow alumni of Oberlin see him) adorns this page is the new director of the Cleveland Foundation. Raymond Moley, it will be remembered, came to New York last year to teach at Columbia University. Mr. Matson comes to civic and social work by the well-worn path of newspaper experience. He has been publicity director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation and the Cleveland Trust Company, and returns to the Cleveland fold after a spell of financial advertising. Professor Moley remarks that "he has been successful in journalism social work, in the direction of publicity policies and in the trust side of banking," an admirable combination for the director of an institution which "stands for the translation of civic urge and social righteousness into . . . coin of life."

SUPERINTENDENT of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded for more than thirty-five years, Dr. Walter Elmore Fernald died in November at the age of 65. He had also been an associate professor of mental diseases at Tufts College.

FACILITIES for public talk about moot questions in New York multiply with kaleidoscopic frequency. This winter The Nation is holding a series of dinners for its metropolitan subscribers, with such intriguing subjects as Is the Press Kept? Is Monogamy Feasible? Do Americans Speak English? The Community Church, which under the pastorate of John Haynes Holmes and John Herman Randall has long experimented with public forums, is holding this year a series of lecture courses, open to the public for a small fee, on topics ranging from The Causes of the World War to Philosophy in Present Day Life. Sidney Bradshaw Fay covers the first, Harry A. Overstreet the second, while Professor Conklin of Princeton and Harry Elmer Barnes discuss Heredity and Environment in the Development of Personality, and The Creation of the Western Mind, respectively.

SALLY LUCAS JEAN, long associated with the brilliant educational work of the Child Health Organization of America, to which she gave such distinction that health propaganda became copy for which magazines of large circulation competed on a commercial basis, has now established a personal consultant service to business and professional groups in the development of health and educational programs.

WITH the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the New York Neurological Institute as sponsors, a course of fourteen lectures is being given in New York in order to give those who are interested in guiding social work an intelligent understanding of the structure and function of the nervous system and the relation of mental hygiene and psychiatry to problems of health, education and life. The lectures, by leading psychiatrists and neurologists, are given Friday afternoons at the Academy of Medicine.

COURTENAY DINWIDDIE, general executive of the American Child Health Association since its formation by merger of the American Child Hygiene Association and the Child Health Organization, has been directing the child health demonstrations of the Commonwealth Fund. The dual load has become so heavy that Mr. Dinwiddie has now resigned his office in the Child Health Association to devote full time to the demonstrations, though remaining in the closest contact with the association, which supplies special staff services on request to the Child Health Demonstration Committee.

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THE PELHAM TOURS
"MOTORING IN EUROPE"
From Naples to Paris by Automobile

Extract from Diary, The Pelham Tours . . . Extract No. 4

Lucerne, July 9th: The drive through the Italian Lake country was another unforgettable experience, along the shores of blue waters shimmering under golden sunlight, with the green hills rising on all sides. These three days by the Italian Lakes were our "Good-bye" to Italy, for our next drive was over the Alps, past tiny hamlets where peasants with great rakes gathered the scant grass in the folds of the hills, past hollows where the snow still lay unmelted by the side of the road, within reach of our hands as we whirled by,—into the heart of Switzerland, the country of mountains. We spent the night in Brieg, a fascinating village high in the Alps, and then drove on to Montreux, on Lake Geneva, with the frowning old castle of Chillon by the side of the quiet waters. From Montreux, by the Brunig Pass, we went to Interlaken, under the very nose of the Jungfrau, and from here we made several most interesting excursions into the country roundabout; through the picturesque Valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the glory of the Staubbach Falls at its head, and then to the Grindelwald Glacier. A winding passage cut in the ice, leads into the glacier itself and I have never seen anything more enchanting than the blue beauty of that crystal chamber, hollowed out of the glacier with the sun through the thick wall of ice turning all the world to a blue radiance.

Another wonderful drive brought us to Lucerne, with its arcaded old bridge and the lion on the side of the mountain.

We have had over a week in Switzerland now, in the most marvelous part of the Alps. We have seen their snowy peaks faintly rosy in the glow of sunset, or gleaming white in the brilliant sunlight. Our long drives have shown us a great deal of the country and the people and not even Paris, with its gayety and its shops, will dim the memory which I carry away with me of these impressive scenes.

Tomorrow we start on the long drive to Paris. It seems unbelievable to me at times that I should really be here. How often have I dreamed of the day when I should see Paris at last and tomorrow that day will come. . . . It seems too wonderful to be true.

To Be Continued

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by

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of

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"A careful perusal of the book will throw light on many matters, and should provoke much stimulating thought."—*Medical Journal and Record,* New York.

"Not only does the Committee's Report record interesting and valuable statistics with regard to most phases of hospital operation, but it emphasizes the phases of care which are deficient in New York City."—*Hospital Social Service,* New York.

"It is a source book of information which will prove of value for many years to come."—*The New York Medical Week,* New York.

"The book is a fine piece of work, clearly written, restrained and balanced in statement, and amply documented by facts and figures."—*British Medical Journal,* London.

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SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

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Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Treasurer,
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, New York.

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AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; Treasurer, B. H. Fancher; General Sec'y, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y; 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration, children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100, includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "American Order of Nobility" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Amos L. Prescott, Treas.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. William H. Welch, pres.; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, sec'y; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Wm. J. Norton, president, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. Parker, Secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 10th to 17th, 1925. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.—2109 Broadway, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
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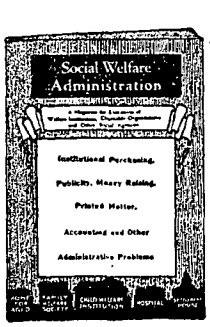

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Run of the Shelves

(*Continued from page* 491)

Biography

ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS, *by Waldo R. Browne. B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 342 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE WAS A TIME when the name of Governor Altgeld was anathema to many of the American people. The years are changing that verdict, and we are beginning to see him as Brand Whitlock long ago characterized him as "one of the most daring pioneers of the neo-democratic movement in America and the most courageous spirit of our times." This book will do much to put him in the right light. He had his faults and the author plainly sets them forth, and these faults were magnified by his enemies—a certain irascibility, a hot and imperious temper, and a most definite ability to hit hard at those who were opposing his ideas of justice. Perhaps if he had been a little gentler, a little more politic in his methods he might have accomplished more in his great program of reform, but when is a reformer, who feels intensely, politic? Altgeld had come out from a grinding poverty and his heart suffered ever with those who suffer and he endeavored with all that was in him to remedy the conditions that repeated for others the things he himself had suffered. Vachel Lindsay in the ode to him written after his death speaks of "The valor that wore out your soul in the service of man." The stirring tale of this valor this book sets forth in a way that should stir the hearts of those who fight the same battle today. But it is not these alone that I would like to have read it. It is a book that every Babbitt in the country ought to be compelled to read if he would save his soul. For it is the tale of a man who dared to defy all Main Street's mouthings when he saw his duty before him. He faced popular hysteria, that hysteria which is more dangerous to our democracy than all the plottings of desperate radicals, and did what he thought was right in spite of it. Perhaps it might even make the Babbitts heroic to read of his heroism.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS

PERSONS—THE NEW CHAMPLIN CYCLOPEDIA FOR YOUNG FOLKS, *edited by Lincoln McVeagh. Henry Holt & Co. 630 pp. Illustrated. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE book represents a first draft in the preparation of an encyclopedia rather than a finished work. Of the three thousand names included, perhaps one fourth seem to have been mechanically abstracted from the textbooks without regard to the probability of their interest to children. One little girl points out that William Goffe has 24 lines to his credit while Jesus is not mentioned. While the work is written with commendable simplicity, too many biographies yet contain words that are unfamiliar to children. Historical events are often mentioned without such explanatory comment as would make them more than just dates to be copied or memorized. B. L.

FRANCES WRIGHT, *by William R. Waterman. Longmans, Green & Co. 267 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

WILFRED GRENFELL—THE MASTER MARINER, *by Basil Mathews. Geo. H. Doran Co. 178 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IMPRESSIONS OF GREAT NATURALISTS, *by Henry F. Osborn. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 216 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN STUART MILL. *Oxford Press, American Branch. 343 pp. Price 80c. postpaid of The Survey.*

ALFRED E. SMITH, AN AMERICAN CAREER, *by Henry Moskoyitz. Thomas Seltzer. 312 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MEMORIES AND ADVENTURES, *by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Little, Brown & Co. 410 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ESSAYS AND ADVENTURES OF A LABOUR M. P., *by Josiah C. Wedgwood. B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 263 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CELEBRITIES OF OUR TIME, *by Herman Bernstein. Joseph Lawren, pub. 346 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FRAGMENTS FROM MY DIARY, *by Maxim Gorky. Robt. M. McBride & Co. 320 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A GALLERY, *by Philip Guedalla. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 249 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

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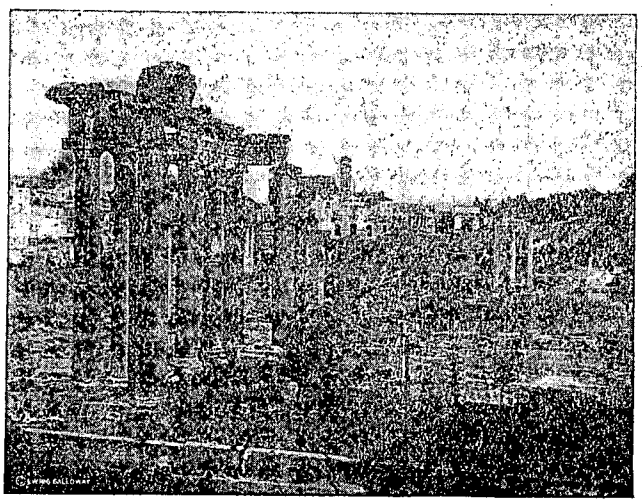

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